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ABSTRACT

Projects, operations, and future plans are covered in this annual report for the second year of the Peace Corps. The first section looks at the Peace Corps in action in Africa, Latin America, the Far East, the Near East, and South Asia. Brief descriptions are provided in the second section of programs in eight host countries: El Salvador, Ghana, Philippines, Togo, Nepal, Tanganyika, North Borneo/Sarawak, and Colombia. A section on operations considers recruitment, selection, and training of volunteers; operations overseas; and staffing for overseas service. Section 4 discusses new developments that represent improvements upon past procedures and practices, including educational television, lawyers for Africa, training counterparts in the United States, Gabon construction project, orientation for staff wives, volunteer conferences, other nations' Peace Corps, and returning volunteers. Other sections focus on the budget, unsolicited opinions from the press, and research, evaluation, and the medical programs. (YLB)

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ED209548

PEACE CORPS

2nd Annual Report to CONGRESS

for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1963

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PEACE CORPS

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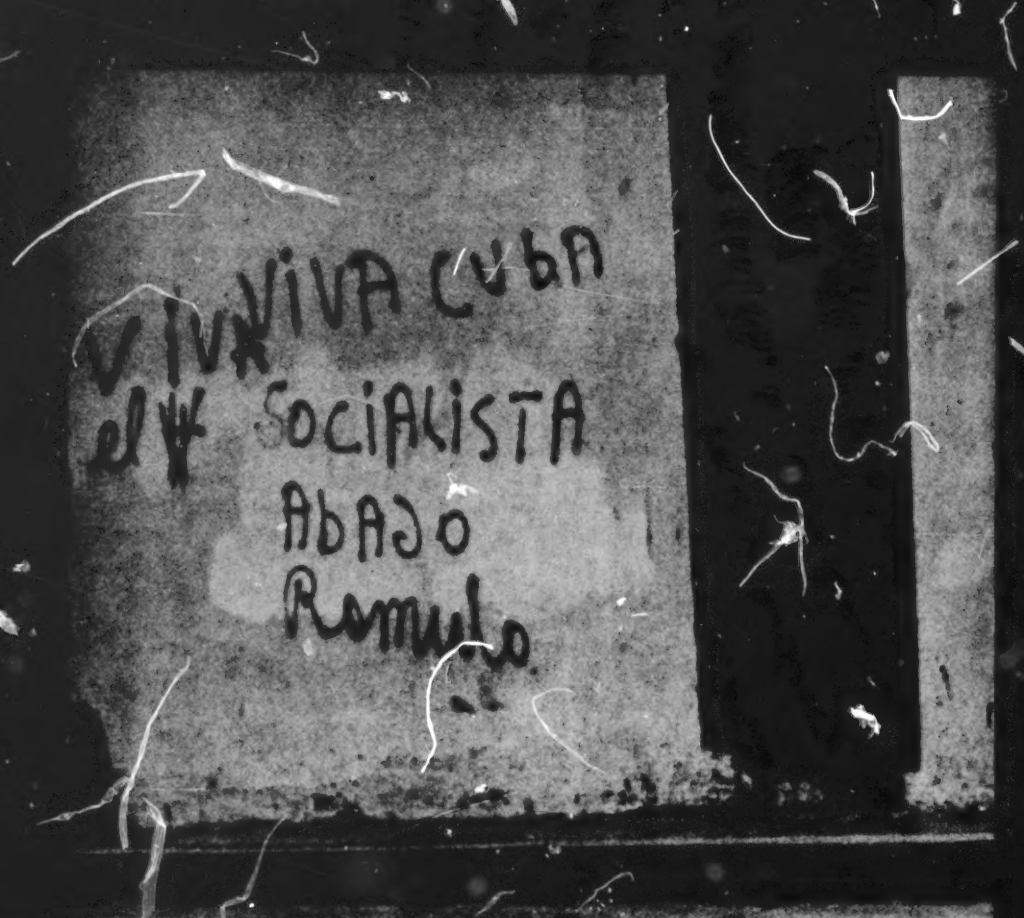
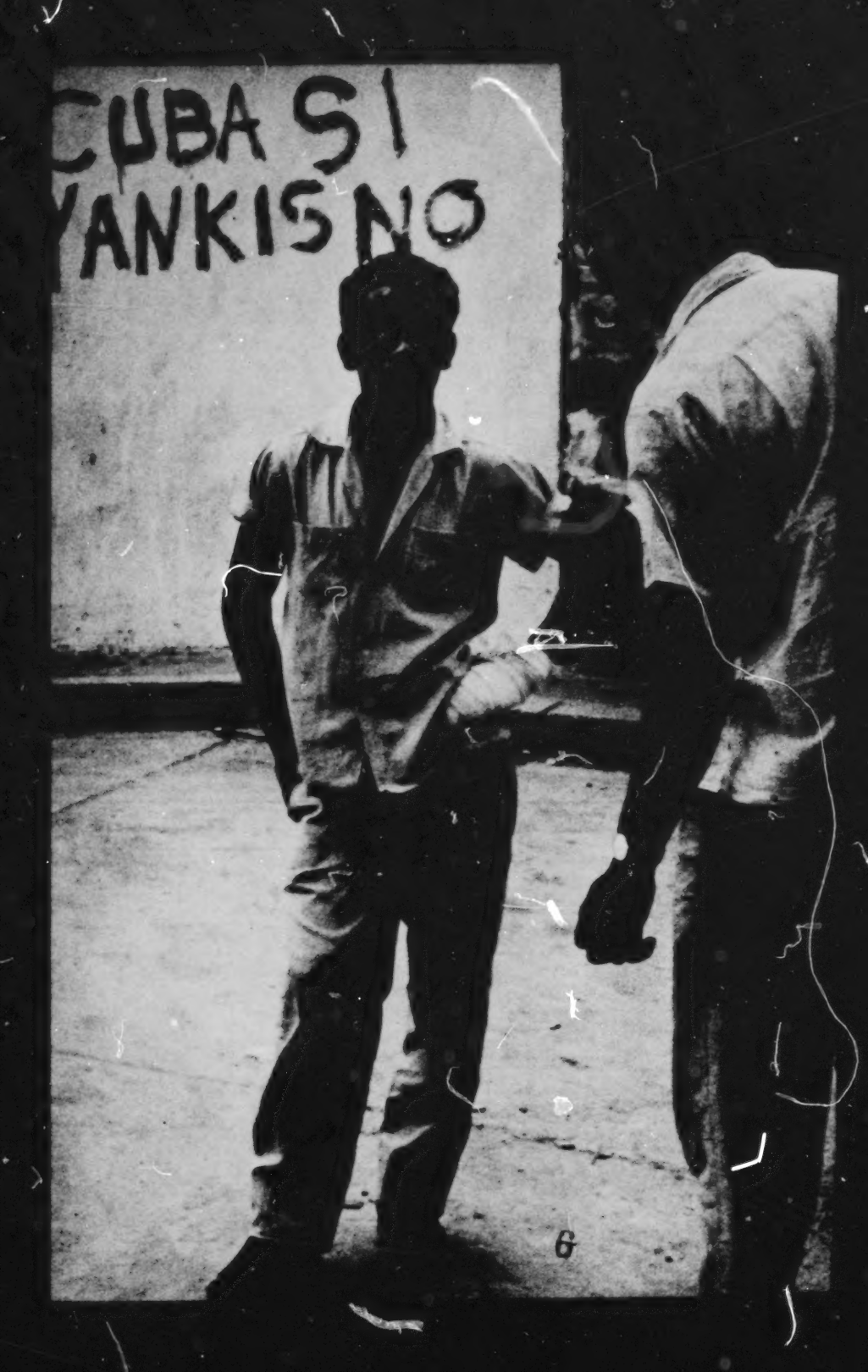


ON THE JOB: *Community development worker*

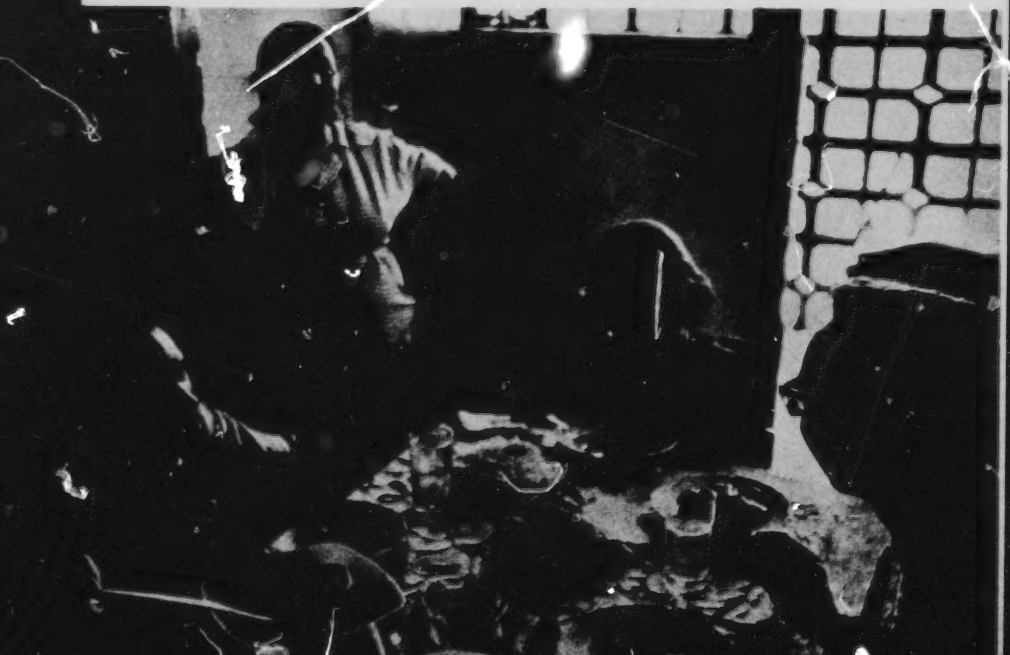
Catia is a section of Caracas that is very high in unemployment, delinquency and anti-American passions. The walls of this slum, one of the worst in Latin America, are smeared with slogans like "[illegible] YANKIS NO," and it was in this section that Richard Nixon was stoned in 1958. Since July 1962, Peace Corps Volunteer Jerome W. Page, 28, and four others have been working with the local YMCA to reach the young of Catia. (60% of the Caracas slum population is between 14 and 19.) The method of [illegible] Page and the others, all trained in physical education, [illegible]. Through sports activities, they try to instill a sense of [illegible], teamwork and respect for authority, all of which can be somewhat difficult lessons for a tough, neglected [illegible].


CUBA SI
YANKIS NO

Although baseball is Venezuela's national sport, none of Jerry Page's boys had ever played — they couldn't afford the equipment. The first thing Page did was to get a bulldozer and truck from a local businessman, and volunteer labor from most of the adults and children of Catia. Soon, they had a baseball diamond and enough equipment to form a team, which Page coached. They played a good team from the other side of Caracas, took one game from them, and were treated to locker-room showers — the first time any of Page's boys had ever seen one. Page's efforts are not limited to playing fields. Often, after a long hot day of athletics, he will drive his jeep into the heart of Catia, rig a movie projector on its hood and project a free film on the side of a house. He also spends hours helping the boys with their studies, and has promised to assist any student with good grades to obtain a scholarship to an American university.

Page's boys have affectionately corrupted his name to "Peggy". At right, they extend a vigorous welcome as he arrives for a visit to their homes.

Foreigners who have worked in Catia for years have never been invited into a home, but Jerry Page has a new invitation every Sunday.



Page's rugged, outgoing manner has made a hit in the Caracas slums where he works. Above, he visits a typical low-rent housing area in Catia.

Page's mission demands all his talents and energy, leaving little time to relax in his pension (right). Of his large effort, he says: "I may or may not be successful. I don't know. But at the least, I have interested my boys in the idea of going further."

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I. THE PEACE CORPS IN ACTION

INTRODUCTION

In its first year, the Peace Corps grew from an idea to a reality. Operations began in 17 countries.

In the second year, the reality gained in size and significance. A doubled Volunteer force took up the task in 46 countries, and the Peace Corps began preparing programs for two more.*

Achievement remained difficult to measure with micrometer precision. But "first generation" Volunteers, completing two years of service, returned to tell of extraordinary personal rewards, broadened understanding of world affairs, lasting friendships made, and hopeful signs of impact in education, agriculture, and community development abroad.

Host country officials continued to credit the Peace Corps with a significant role in their development plans. Every nation in which the Peace Corps is now serving asked for more Volunteers, and additional requests came from a score of countries where there are no Peace Corps programs at present.

Perhaps the most definitive recognition was the presentation of the Ramon Magsaysay Award, sometimes termed Asia's equivalent of the Nobel Prize, to Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver on behalf of Volunteers who served in 11 Asian nations in 1962. It was the first time the Award, established in 1958 to honor the late President of the Philippines, had been conferred on a non-Asian group.

"In 22 months of quiet and sometimes painful, often discouraging labor," the Manila *Evening News* commented, "Peace Corps Volunteers who came to this part of the world have secured a verdict not before vouchsafed to any other foreign group. . . . Peace Corps workers achieved in less than two years an understanding with Asian peoples that promises to pass all tests."

*Volunteers will soon arrive in Uruguay and Guinea.

Half way across the world in Arequipa, Peru, recognition came to the Peace Corps in the form of "the Silver Medal of Arequipa" presented by Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde. The award is given each year to the individual or group which has most helped the city of Arequipa (second largest in Peru).

The demand for Volunteers continued to exceed by a wide margin the Peace Corps' capacity to respond. While the U. S. Peace Corps grew in numbers, the idea itself expanded. Following an International Conference sponsored and organized by the Peace Corps, a dozen countries moved this past year to implement plans for Peace Corps-type activities. Some will send Volunteers to work in other countries. Others will recruit Volunteers for service in domestic projects within their own frontiers.

The communist-controlled press throughout the world acknowledged the growth of the Peace Corps in its own fashion. Attacks on the Peace Corps were stepped up. At the same time, comment from the foreign press and from leaders of countries where Peace Corps Volunteers are at work grew more favorable.

Reaction of the American press in 1962 proved to be an embarrassment of riches. Under the admiring spotlight of domestic news and editorial comment, the true picture abroad slipped out of focus. Successes loomed larger than life, while failures were unnoticed or simply ignored. The Volunteers overseas began to wonder whether they were serving a reality or a legend. As the second year ended, however, a more authentic version of the Peace Corps had begun to emerge — one which reported the achievements and the frustrations.

The lessons of the first year in the Peace Corps became the watchword of the second year. Experience has proved the importance of thorough advance exploration of Volunteer assignments. In the first year, efforts and talents of some underemployed Volunteers were wasted through no fault of their own. In the second year, scouting of new projects was extended to the towns or villages where the Volunteers would work, to assure that job descriptions provided by government officials accorded with the realities of the local situation in which the Volunteers were to work.

The second year produced its own lessons. It became evident, for example, that only the thinnest line runs between undersupplying and over-supplying the Volunteers with support materials. When a Peace Corps construction team in Sierra Leone displayed their gasoline-powered chain saw, African co-workers put away their own hand saws, apparently for good, until the PCVs realized what was happening and "retired" their chain saws. The chief piece of equipment a Volunteer brings is himself. It is some-

times necessary to provide minimal material support to get a project started. But unless the Volunteer is careful, even a little support can become too much. The Peace Corps in its second year has tried to develop the "touch" necessary to maintain the proper balance.

The Peace Corps in its second year undertook several special overseas projects in response to specific requests. In one of these, Volunteers will help the national television network of Colombia to introduce educational television in Colombian schools. In another, Volunteers with legal training in the United States will bring their professional skills to the assistance of several African governments and law schools.

At home, the Peace Corps continued to streamline its operations. Steps were taken to speed up and improve selection procedures through the use of electronic computers and refinement of data-gathering methods. Selection standards were considerably tightened. Comments, suggestions and critiques from Volunteers and staff members in the field were applied to training techniques. Language study received increased emphasis. Year-round training centers were organized in New Mexico, Hawaii, and Wisconsin. As new projects and a greater number of Volunteers swelled the administrative load, new management controls were developed to hold down costs and staff.

With the completion of the first two-year "tours" of service, the Peace Corps began absorbing returning Volunteers into its administrative structure. Their insight and experience will be drawn upon heavily in the years ahead. Better than most, they know the strengths and weaknesses of the Peace Corps.

In addition, Peace Corps Representatives returning from overseas moved into top Washington staff positions, while Washington staff members moved into position overseas. The interchange of talents, abilities and experience will help enable the Peace Corps to remain "field-oriented."

The experience of the second year has shown that concentration of Peace Corps efforts produces an accumulation of experience in a given country and consequently more effective, efficient and economical operatons.

The Peace Corps consequently decided that for the time being it would not attempt to meet requests for Volunteers from approximately two dozen other countries where Volunteers are not now serving.

In the first 22 months of Peace Corps operations abroad, 294 Volunteers did not complete their service. Of these, 65 returned for compassionate reasons, usually family illness or death, 37 others had to resign for medical reasons. In addition, six Volun-

teers died while in service — four in plane crashes, one in a jeep accident, and one as the result of illness.

Of the total who returned, 186 — 4.2% of the total overseas — came home because they were unable to adjust to the difficulties, the frustrations, the uncertainties of Peace Corps duty overseas. While this is a remarkably low figure (compared to earlier estimates), it nevertheless serves as a constant sobering reminder that the Peace Corps has a responsibility to select carefully, to train thoroughly and to give each Volunteer a realistic and honest picture of what Peace Corps service means.

Peace Corps strength as of June 30, 1963 stands at 6,554. On June 30, 1962 it was 2,816. These are the figures at the outset of a new fiscal year:

There are 4,393 Volunteers serving overseas and 2,161 in training. Last year there were 1,077 overseas and 1,739 in training.

Volunteers are now serving or will soon be posted in 48 countries — an increase of 31 over last year.

There are 2,238 Volunteers in Africa or preparing to be assigned there. Latin America has the next largest number, with 2,194, followed by the Far East, with 1,272, and Near East - South Asia, with 850.

On June 30, 1962, Peace Corps Volunteers were serving in four African countries. Now, a year later, they are serving in 16. Guinea will soon become the seventeenth.

Last year, there were Volunteers in three Far Eastern countries. Now they are in six.

There were Volunteers at work in eight Latin American countries a year ago. Now they are at work in sixteen and will soon arrive in a seventeenth, Uruguay.

In the Near East - South Asia region, the number has increased from two countries to eight.

That was the world map of Peace Corps' operations after two years, a map on which the first generation of Volunteers left an indelible imprint.

As the citation accompanying the Magsaysay Award noted: "The problem of achieving peace amidst the tensions and dangers of a nuclear age occupies the mind of much of the human race, yet few within it discover a useful way to contribute. In reaffirming the essential community of interest of all ordinary people, regardless of creed or nationality, the Peace Corps Volunteers belong to that small but growing fraternity who by their individual efforts do make a difference."

AFRICA

School Builders and School Teachers

	In Host Country	In Training
Cameroon	39	13
Ethiopia	278	164
Gabon	41	22
Ghana	129	57
Ivory Coast	49	21
Liberia	132	203
Morocco	56	61
Niger	16	—
Nigeria	261	187
Nyasaland	42	3
Senegal	34	41
Sierra Leone	120	69
Somali Rep.	35	—
Tanganyika	26	—
Togo	44	—
Tunisia	94	1
Total	**1,396**	**842**

AS OF JUNE 30, 1963

INDEPENDENCE for Africa brought with it an unquenchable thirst for education. Throughout the continent existing schools and universities are flooded with students. New schools are opening but new teachers must be recruited from far afield.

The teacher shortage is desperately acute in both East and West Africa. When the English-speaking West Cameroon federated with

the French-speaking Republic of Cameroon, many expatriate teachers resigned. Peace Corps Volunteers have helped fill the gap.

Many years must pass before Nigeria can produce enough university-trained teachers to staff its schools. Until then, teachers must be recruited from abroad. Peace Corps Volunteers have helped fill the gap.

Peace Corps Volunteers are now serving in 16 African nations. To 12 of these nations, the Peace Corps sent teachers, and requests for their assistance are mounting. In Ghana, Volunteers constitute more than a third of the degree-holding instructors in the secondary schools. In Ethiopia and Nyasaland, more than a third of all the teachers are Volunteers.

There is little likelihood of reduced demand when, today, only 16 per cent of Africa's eligible youth are attending primary and secondary schools.

Teaching in Africa is not easy for Peace Corps Volunteers. In some areas, it means learning to use a new language with almost native fluency. In others, it calls for adjusting American educational techniques to the patterns and demands of school systems fashioned by French and British educators. There are no easy measures of success for the Peace Corps teacher. Unlike the road builder or well driller, the teacher cannot see what he has done.

Peace Corps Volunteers in Africa are discovering that almost all of them must serve as teachers in their spare time. Engineers, nurses, surveyors and construction workers share their skills and knowledge — and teach English on the side.

The Peace Corps has sent school builders as well as school teachers to Africa. In a school construction program undertaken jointly with the Agency for International Development in Gabon, Volunteers and Gabonese villagers are putting up three-room schoolhouses in eight weeks or less.

Surveyors, engineers and geologists who made up the first Peace Corps program in Tanganyika are returning to the United States this summer. During their tour of duty the surveyors helped build a network of farm-to-market roads, the geologists mapped almost 7,500 square miles of land for mineral surveys, and the engineers worked on harbors, bridges and drainage systems.

The span of other skills is broad and varied. There are architects and nurses and mechanics in Tunisia; doctors and fishermen in Togo; coaches in Ivory Coast; agricultural specialists in Senegal and Niger. Soon there will be lawyers in half a dozen African countries. The requirements for trained manpower are almost limitless.

LATIN AMERICA

Continent in search of stability

	In Host Country	In Training
Bolivia	112	13
Brazil	168	34
British Hond.	33	—
Chile	99	62
Colombia	238	175
Costa Rica	26	48
Dominican Rep.	144	35
Ecuador	156	54
El Salvador	21	34
Guatemala	27	43
Honduras	27	—
Jamaica	32	16
Panama	28	5
Peru	285	142
St. Lucia	14	19
Uruguay	—	21
Venezuela	83	—
Total	**1,493**	**701**

AS OF JUNE 30, 1963

LATIN AMERICA — urgently deserving of United States attention — is receiving and responding to the full impact of Peace Corps assistance.

Responsible leaders realize that to achieve a stable, balanced society, all the people, including those in urban slums and rural backwaters, must begin to participate in national development.

The Peace Corps has a vital role in this development. Volunteers bring needed skills and energy to reinforce the efforts of community action workers in many countries. Throughout the vast continent they are associated with the most forward-looking activities of government and private agencies. They are a living testimony to the determination of the United States to cooperate with our neighbors to the south in dealing with the pressing problems of this hemisphere.

Peace Corps Volunteers in community development programs are encouraging villagers and slum dwellers to organize themselves and their resources for their own betterment. With guidance and encouragement, communities have thrown off their sense of hopelessness and begun building the schools, roads and health centers they despaired of ever enjoying.

Most important for the future is that attitudes are changing. Community spirit, founded in democratic processes, is stirring throughout Latin America. Increasing cooperation and understanding are replacing age-old suspicions and distrust.

QUIET REVOLUTION

Rural Colombia and Peru's slum areas are challenging Peace Corps Volunteers trained in this community development work. In Ecuador, Volunteers are helping as social workers, teachers, home economists, engineers and construction specialists.

Volunteers in Brazil's 2,000-mile long Sao Francisco Valley are assisting in a TVA-type project affecting five million people. Others teach in Venezuelan and Peruvian universities and in rural schools in Chile, British Honduras and Costa Rica. Sanitation and public health workers are busy in Panama, Honduras and St. Lucia. In Jamaica, Volunteers are helping to train that 20 per cent of the island's work force which is chronically unemployed.

Guatemala and El Salvador welcome the competence and energy of Volunteers who bring them the new agricultural skills and techniques developed on American farms. In the Dominican Republic, the Peace Corps' only blind Volunteer teaches at a small, government-operated school for sightless youngsters. Public health workers have helped fight epidemics in Bolivia.

"The Peace Corps will not solve all our problems," said a newspaper editor in Quito, Ecuador. "But consider this — its effects are almost immediate. It reaches the masses or the very foundation of government."

By reaching those masses, Peace Corps Volunteers have brought hope. They have created a new spirit of partnership between North and South America. They have helped bring leadership to a quiet social revolution.

FAR EAST

Opening the world

	In Host Country	In Training
Indonesia	17	—
Malaya	169	—
N. Borneo/Sa	91	—
Philippines	474	226
Thailand	227	68
Total	978	294 AS OF JUNE 30, 1963

More than 900 Peace Corps Volunteers are working in six Far East countries. The scenes vary but the spirit is cohesive. In this vast area of islands, oceans and Mainland Asia which stretches some 4,000 miles across the equator, the Volunteers are helping its people to discover and cope with a world they barely know.

Teaching has become a major task for most of the Far East Volunteers. In Malaya more than half of the 175 Volunteers are teachers; in the Philippines over 400 Volunteers are teaching, and

22 others are in community development; in Indonesia the Peace Corps' inaugural group of 17 Volunteers are physical education instructors.

"English is more than just another language for us," a Thai educator said recently explaining why his government had asked the Peace Corps for more English teachers. "It opens up the rest of the world."

Although education at the primary and secondary levels is of particular importance in the Far East, a number of Volunteers are teaching at universities and colleges, where their subjects range from mathematics to English to library science.

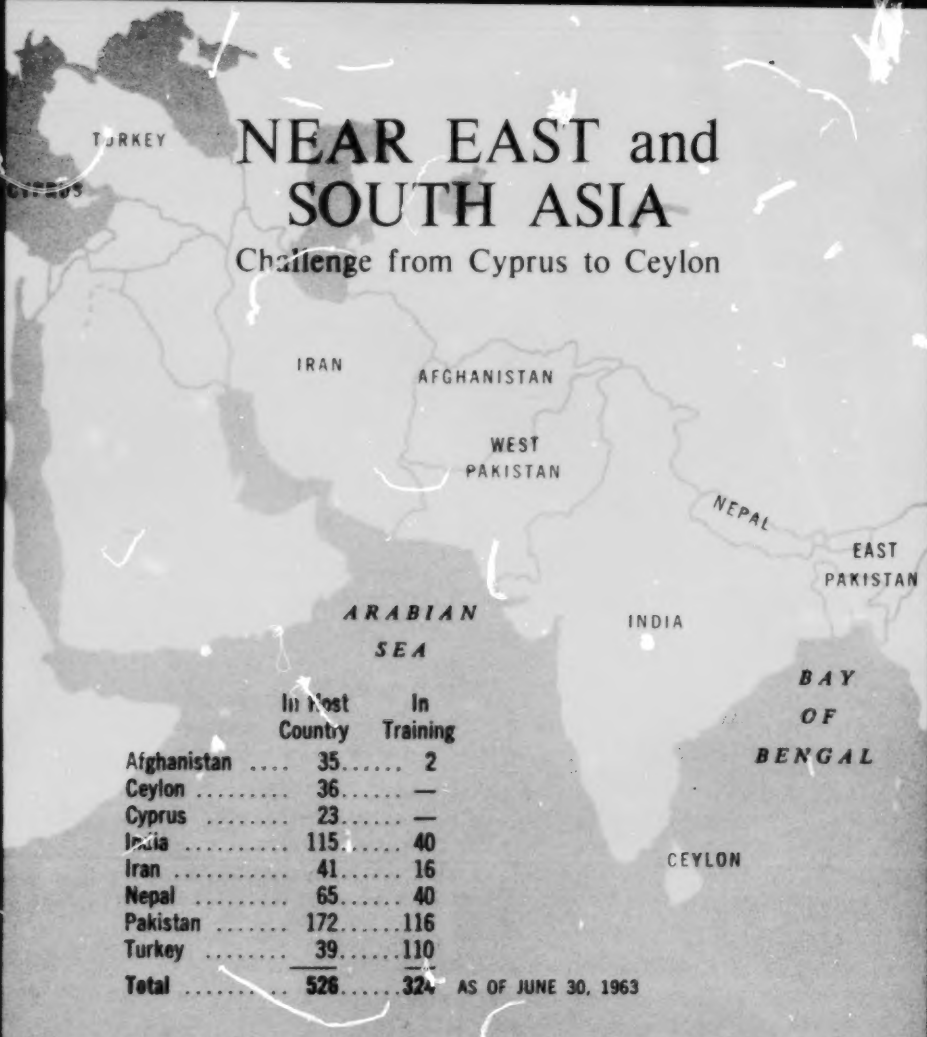
FRIENDSHIP, NOT HARDSHIP

Education is by no means the only problem facing the people of the Far East. And teaching school is by no means the Volunteers' only function. In Malaya, for example, 53 health workers, including nurses, doctors, and laboratory technicians, are at work in hospitals, rural health centers, leprosaria, and in yaws and tuberculosis control programs. Volunteers in community development are designing schools, analyzing soil and plotting roads through vast jungle areas.

Whatever their principal assignments, the desire to learn English has made Volunteers part-time teachers of English. A reverse situation exists in the Philippines where Volunteers primarily assigned as teachers have, on request, branched out into community development work, recreational programs, gardening to increase the amount and variety of local foods, and design and construction of sanitary facilities.

In Thailand, where the Volunteers serve in richly diversified assignments, laboratory technicians have provided the skills to make proper medical diagnoses available in 15 provincial hospitals, worked with medical teams in malaria eradication programs, and mapped uninhabited areas for resettlement of rural populations. A similar medical program exists in North Borneo and Sarawak where the variety of assignments extends to livestock raising — including feeding, breeding and veterinary care — and surveying and agricultural improvement.

There are other activities on the Peace Corps roster in the Far East. But an enumeration of jobs won't tell the whole story in the end. A Malaya Volunteer has this to add: "I want my friends to know that I lived with them, not that I underwent hardship. I hope that they remember me working with them, sitting down talking with them, a person with feelings, sometimes happy, sometimes sad. I hope they think of me as a person first and then say that person was an American."



NEAR EAST and SOUTH ASIA

Challenge from Cyprus to Ceylon

	In Host Country	In Training
Afghanistan	35	2
Ceylon	36	—
Cyprus	23	—
India	115	40
Iran	41	16
Nepal	65	40
Pakistan	172	116
Turkey	39	110
Total	**526**	**324**

AS OF JUNE 30, 1963

PEACE CORPS activities in the Near East and South Asia have grown from a modest 83 Volunteers serving in India and Pakistan to 526 Volunteers in eight countries. They have made themselves felt to a remarkable degree.

This vast area, with its many millions of people, could absorb the services of the entire Peace Corps with ease. India, alone, with its population of 440 million, its fourteen languages and hundreds of dialects, and staggering economic needs, is an enormous challenge.

In India a year ago there were 26 Volunteers, all in the Punjab. They were assigned to agricultural extension, rural housing projects,

town planning, small business improvement and youth work. The past year has seen the arrival of 49 university teachers and the dispersion of other new Volunteers to projects in five Indian states.

Pakistan offered a most difficult initial challenge when Volunteers found their assigned jobs either inadequate or non-existent. But they learned from adversity and achieved notable successes in new assignments. One Volunteer, Robert Burns, a St. Louis engineer sent to the famous village academy at Comilla in East Pakistan, engineered flood control works and supervised 1,000 village laborers in a successful effort to overcome rising flood waters. For the first time in many years, the destructive waters were diverted from the rice fields of 10,000 families.

In Cyprus and Ceylon, Afghanistan and Iran, Nepal and Turkey, Peace Corps Volunteers are to be found in the schools. Six are teaching in two of Iran's three agricultural colleges. Others teach in twelve of the fourteen secondary agricultural teacher training centers in Iran, reaching approximately 1,950 students.

Nearly half of all the Volunteers in the region are giving instruction in classrooms, 133 of them in secondary schools, 98 in universities, and a handful in vocational schools. In Nepal, they are teaching English to 2,000 Nepalese students and science to 1,000 more. In Ceylon, they are engaged in helping the government press its campaign to improve the educational system and extend the curriculum into scientific and technological fields.

PRINTERS AND POULTRY EXPERTS

There are printers and mechanics in Afghanistan and poultry experts in India. Volunteers in Nepal brought farm animals 300 miles from Kathmandu to a mountain village to start a livestock improvement project. In Cyprus, five Peace Corps geologists are preparing a detailed map that will help the government in its planning for more effective use of water and mineral resources.

Throughout this region Volunteers have demonstrated that they can learn to use difficult languages. Russian technicians in Nepal have expressed amazement that Americans could learn Nepali. In Turkey and Cyprus, the Volunteers speak Turkish and Greek in their work. In Afghanistan and Iran, they use Farsi. Volunteers in Pakistan speak Bengali, Urdu, Pushto and Punjabi and those in India use Hindi, Gujarati or Punjabi.

There were uncertainties about assignments in Pakistan and concern in India that Peace Corps Volunteers might take jobs away from qualified Indians. Both projects have withstood the stresses of two years. India is absorbing an increasing number of Volunteers and informal requests for more Peace Corps manpower in Pakistan have now passed the 1,000 mark.

II. The Volunteer in:

EL SALVADOR

Twenty-one Peace Corps Volunteers arrived in El Salvador on the eve of a long overdue land reform program, and found their work waiting for them. Teaming with Salvadorean counterparts, they educated the *campesinos* in land use, farm management and co-operatives. They set up 4-H Clubs, taught animal husbandry, horticulture and home economics. Volunteer William Dahnke, 26, of Porterfield, Wisconsin, developed a simple, inexpensive method for determining the organic phosphorous content of local soils. This entire joint effort has tangibly improved a sluggish economy. As a result, Salvadorean President Rivera recently asked President Kennedy for more Volunteers. This fall, 34 more Volunteers will arrive in El Salvador to continue the original efforts and to expand the program with projects in sanitation, community development, insect control, power projects, education and preventive medicine.

The cooperative spirit: Volunteer Harold "Zeke" Detrick, 24, of Horsham, Pennsylvania, helps a Salvadorean counterpart vaccinate a team of oxen.

A student helps Volunteer Carol Waymire, 30, of Santa Rosa, California, board Ghanaian "Mammy Wagon." Carol teaches English, runs a library.

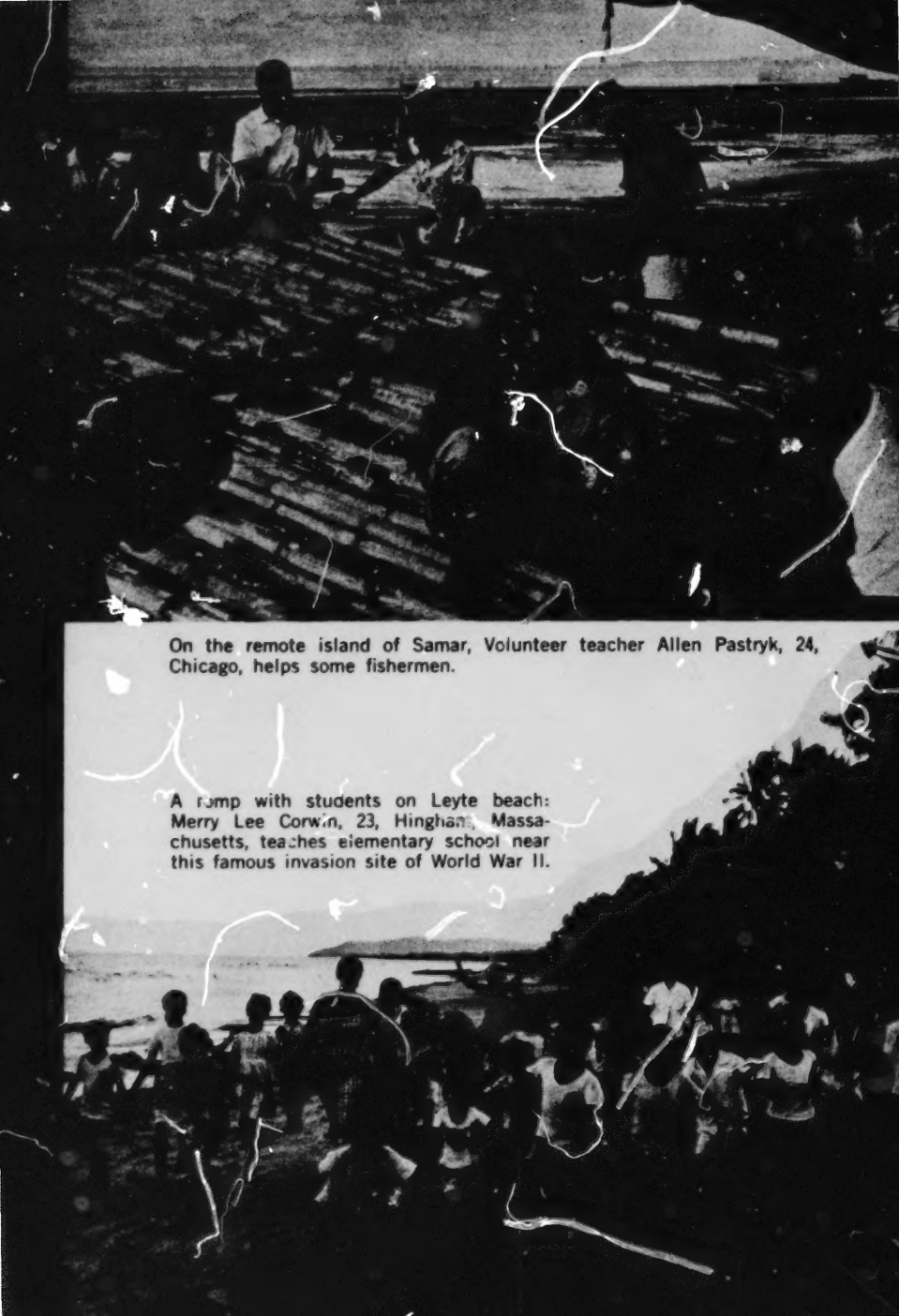
GHANA

The earliest Peace Corps contingent, a group of teachers in Ghana, returned to the United States this summer after a warm send-off by President Nkrumah at his residence, Flagstaff House. He told the Volunteers, "We will miss you . . . Our thoughts go with you." Next day, the Peace Corps farewell ceremony received front-page coverage in all major Ghanaian newspapers. The teachers themselves were enthusiastic despite initial fumbling in an alien school system and early criticism from some elements of the press. The Ghanaian government requested more Volunteers, and 129 are teaching there now — music, physics, geography, general science, mathematics and vocational subjects. They teach in schools attended by over 60 per cent of Ghana's secondary school students. Half of all the teachers in the Ghanaian system who hold degrees are Peace Corps Volunteers.

Volunteer Mervin Stump, 25, Kingsport, Tennessee, teaches in a Manila slum, where he has also organized a youth program.

PHILIPPINES

The 458 Volunteers in the Philippines constitute the Peace Corps' largest single project. Over 400 of them have teaching jobs; 22 others are in community development work. Because of their sheer number and the vast area over which they were spread—340 sites on a dozen of the 7000 Philippine islands—there were bound to be problems of organization and communication. The demands of local customs and the vagaries of village politics compounded the difficulties, and an ambitious project got off to a slow start. But living as their Filipino counterparts lived, in thatch-roofed houses, and participating in village life, the Volunteers soon developed a solid rapport with their co-workers. Their work in the Philippines, along with that of Volunteers in other Asian countries, was recently measured: On August 31, in Manila, Peace Corps Director Sargent Shriver was to receive the Ramon Magsaysay Award for International Understanding (Asia's Nobel Prize). Director Shriver called it "the finest tribute the Peace Corps Volunteers have received."



On the remote island of Samar, Volunteer teacher Allen Pastryk, 24, Chicago, helps some fishermen.

A romp with students on Leyte beach: Merry Lee Corwin, 23, Hingham, Massachusetts, teaches elementary school near this famous invasion site of World War II.

Modern medicine for a tiny Togolese: Dr. Nicholas Cunningham, 34, of Springfield Centre, New York, is one of four Peace Corps doctors working at the municipal hospital at Sokode. In old-fashioned country doctor style, he also visits outlying areas and clinics.

Lab technician Clotile Hurst is 26, comes from Houston, Texas. Here, she explains some basics to a Togolese hospital worker as part of an ambitious 19-man Peace Corps effort to update medical practices in Togo.

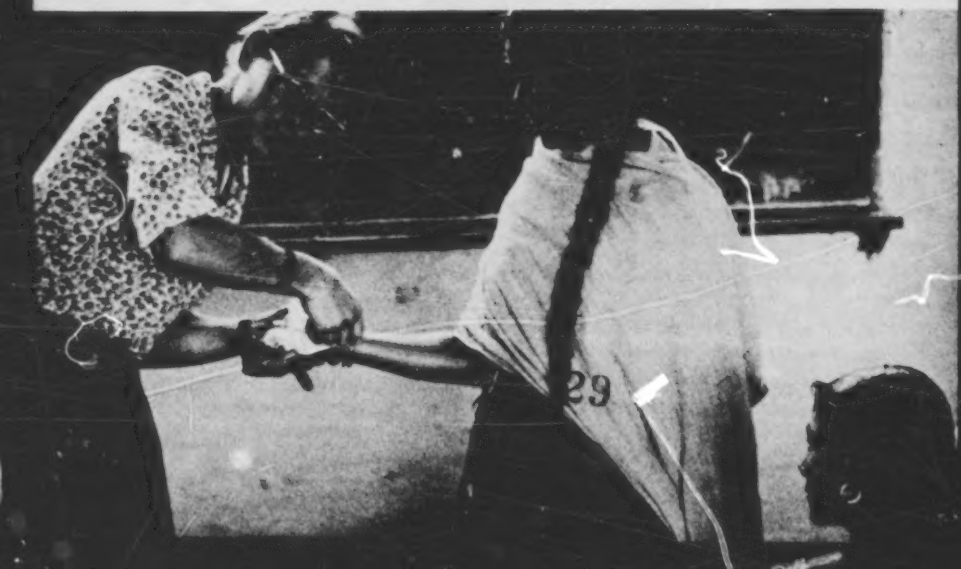
TOGO

To the small West African country of Togo, the Peace Corps sent a 19-man medical team, 19 English teachers, and six "fisherman educators." The latter group is introducing new techniques to the local fishing industry. The English teachers are scattered about the country with heavy schedules of 25 class hours a week, plus night classes. The medical team consists of four Peace Corps doctors, nurses, public health educators, lab technicians, sanitarians, a pharmacist and a mechanic. Working from a base facility at Sokode, this group has the formidable task of updating medical practices at the hospital and outlying clinics, training Togolese hospital personnel and health workers, and starting a broad program of preventive health education, in a country that had only 10 doctors.

Peace Corps health workers examine a Togolese boy. Left to right, nurses Winifred Evans, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Lois La Civita, Norwood, Massachusetts, and Dr. Merton Koenigsberger, San Francisco, California.

NEPAL

When the first Peace Corps Volunteer arrived in remote Nepal in 1962, they found most Nepalese had never heard of the Peace Corps or the United States. But they also found plenty to be done. Only 12 per cent of Nepal's secondary school-age population was in school and there weren't enough teachers for even these. Nepal's colleges and junior colleges were also understaffed. Fifty Volunteers went into the schools, now teach 2,000 Nepalese students English, another 1,000 students science. In vocational courses, Volunteers have introduced some of the first new wood-working techniques taught in Nepal in centuries. Fifteen Volunteers concentrate on Nepal's other basic need, agriculture. As agricultural extension agents they have vastly increased chicken raising and egg production, started livestock improvement projects introduced improved farming techniques that can contribute to a higher standard of living. The Volunteers learned Nepali so well during their training that Russians and Chinese in Nepal whispered they must be espionage agents. Part of this accomplishment and the general acceptance, from King Mahendra down, which the Volunteers have received is explained by Ralph Hambrick, Sarasota, Florida, who has been teaching science in Dhankuta: "They were surprised to see us carrying our own kerosene, doing things to our house, even carrying our own packs on hikes. I think we've shown a lot of people here that there is dignity in labor."



Julie and Rolf Goetze cross the campus of Pokhara college, Nepal, with a school administrator (center). Rolf, an architect from Cambridge, Massachusetts, designed and laid out new buildings. Julie, Brookline, Massachusetts, teaches chemistry. Annapurna looms in the background.

In secondary school of Pokhara, Volunteer Bertold K. G. Puchtler, 26, Vestal, New York, teaches English, carpentry. "There isn't much wood in Nepal. But that isn't so important," he says. "We devise other projects. They can still learn to appreciate quality work, efficiency, and to plan their projects."

Lecturing in Nepali, Suzannah Saltonstall Schroeder, 27, North Andover, Mass., teaches English, home economics (left). She set up her own home in Pokhara, after marrying Volunteer Mark Schroeder, also a teacher.

At Dar-Es-Salaam Hospital Donna Mae Abner, Benson, Minn. (left) helps intern give medicine to reluctant patient.

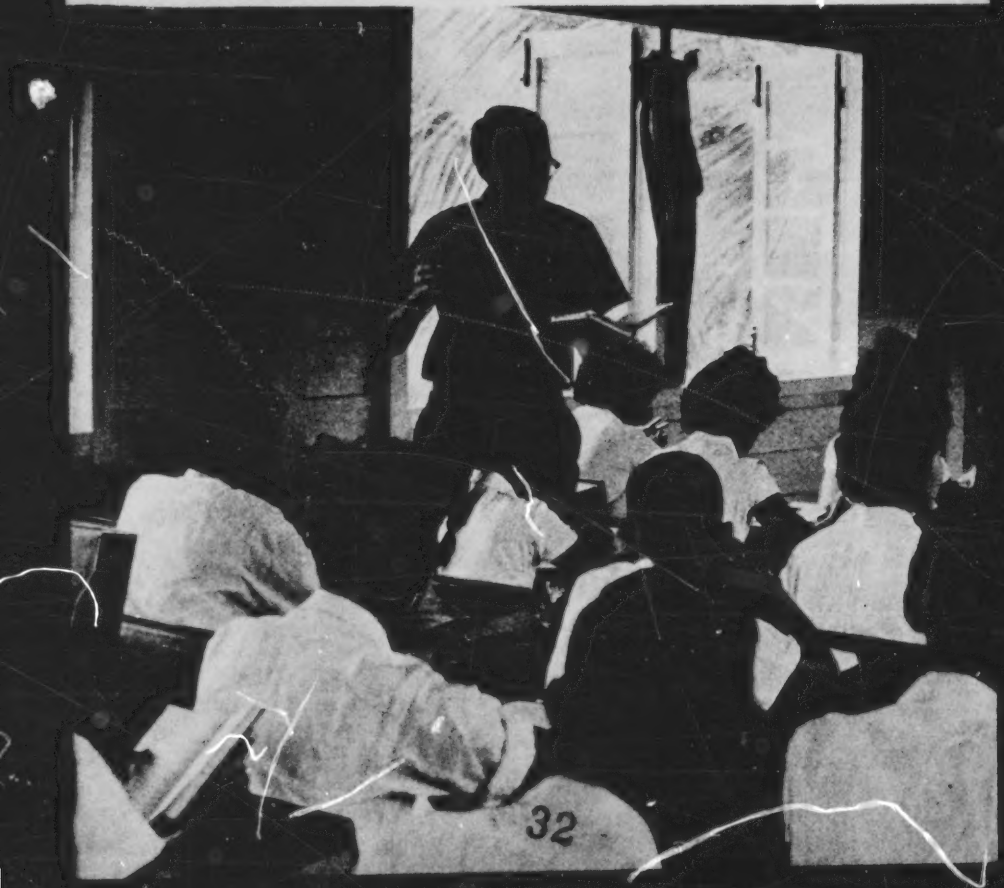
TANGANYIKA

For the 35 surveyors, engineers and geologists who made up the first Peace Corps contingent in Tanganyika there was scant evidence of Hemingway's romanticized "Snows of Kilimanjaro." The Peace Corps' Tanganyika was generally heat, dust, and a staggering workload. The eight engineers were in charge, or second in command, of almost all major road construction in the country. The geologists mapped almost 7500 square miles for mineral surveys, and the surveyors worked with the engineers on harbors, water lines, drainage systems, sites for airports, towns and bridges. Of this indefatigable group, a top official of the Tanganyika government said, "I don't know what we would have done without them." A second Peace Corps group consisting of 25 hospital nurses and 2 lab technicians arrived in September, 1962; and 80 Peace Corps teachers are due there soon.

NORTH BORNEO/SARAWAK

The 57 Peace Corps Volunteers in North Borneo and Sarawak are spread out across almost 800 miles of the island, working in a half dozen projects. Some teach in urban areas, some in remote river villages accessible only by several days' boat trip. Others are involved in 4-H work, nursing, malaria control, truck farming, ranching, pig raising, veterinarian work. This varied program, despite such periodic hazards as monsoon rains, record floods and a local rebellion, has made a strong impression on British and local officials. After one group of Peace Corps surveyors had cut their way through an unbroken jungle to find locations for new bridges and roads, a Sarawak official said: "They're not your people anymore. They're mine, and they're doing a fine job."

A long way from Nashville, Tennessee, Volunteer Jesse Zellner, 23, conducts class at Jesselton Middle School, North Borneo.



With the help of villagers, Volunteers construct first school house in their area.

COLOMBIA

The Peace Corps is helping the Colombian government bring its people out of civic backwaters through a massive community action program. There are 97 Volunteers at work in rural areas, and 66 in urban slums, building schools, health centers, aqueducts and roads. The Volunteers work with the people in these communities, instilling a sense of pride through progress. The Colombian government, in turn, helps those who help themselves. There are also 25 male Volunteers teaching physical education at the university level, emphasizing sportsmanship, cooperation and personal cleanliness. Another 25 teach college English, and 26 Volunteers have just arrived to strengthen the co-operative movement. In the fall, 16 Volunteers will arrive to take part in an educational television program, through which they hope eventually to reach 90 per cent of the Colombian schools. They will be augmented by an additional group of 55 in January, 1964.

Building see-saws is not a Peace Corps project, but Volunteer Roland Yaeger, 25, of Rochester, New York, has taken this and similar work on in his spare time.

III. OPERATIONS

A. RECRUITMENT

Although the number of Volunteer applications is steadily increasing, the need for qualified Volunteers grows even more rapidly. During its first two years, the Peace Corps has faced some recruitment problems. Early publicity seemed to cause some confusion: many liberal arts graduates assumed one needed a technical skill — like the surveyors shown in recruitment brochures — to become a Volunteer. Conversely, some farmers and skilled workers thought a college degree was a prerequisite to joining the Peace Corps.

The Director of the Peace Corps has charged the Office of Public Affairs with the responsibility to inform Americans about the Peace Corps, its requirements and its opportunities. In carrying out this responsibility, Public Affairs corrects the misconceptions many people hold and provides them with accurate information.

The Peace Corps has no recruiting stations scattered across the country and no personnel assigned exclusively to speechmaking. Volunteer workers handle most of the job. Teams from Washington composed of Peace Corps staff members backstop the volunteer workers with visits to the nation's colleges and universities. Other teams recruit for specialized skills in the nation's technical schools and 4-H organizations, at Grange meetings, factories and union halls.

Professors and administrators at more than 2,000 colleges and universities provide links between Washington headquarters and the students without cost to the taxpayer. Two retired college presidents work full time, without compensation, telling interested Americans about the Peace Corps.

Association journals and the professional and labor press have published articles that have reached key audiences at virtually no cost to the Peace Corps. Newspapers across the country have publicized Peace Corps Placement Tests. The Advertising Council has donated its services in the preparation and distribution of radio and television spots. Magazines and radio and television stations have carried Peace Corps information without charge.

During the past fiscal year, the Peace Corps received 32,805 questionnaires from individuals wanting to serve as Volunteers — and as the Peace Corps story becomes even better known, the total is mounting.

B. SELECTION

In selecting the best possible candidates for overseas service, the Peace Corps faces sometimes conflicting pressures. There are the requests from abroad for thousands and thousands of Volunteers — many more than can be furnished. On the other hand, there are the thousands of applications from Americans who are willing and anxious to serve. Against these considerations, the Peace Corps must place its own desire to improve and tighten selection standards and overseas performance.

In two years, more than 58,000 persons filed formal applications to become Volunteers. Of those who make formal application, about 25 to 30 per cent — more than one in four — are invited for training. About half of those invited (56 per cent) accept the invitation and enter training. This ratio has been growing. Four out of five trainees are selected for duty overseas. Thus, only one out of eight or nine of the original applicants actually becomes a Peace Corps Volunteer in an overseas post.

In the selection process, letters of reference and other required information, including results of Peace Corps placement tests, are gathered, and assessment specialists spend an average of two hours reviewing, evaluating and doing further research, when necessary, on each application. Last year, 125,000 references were checked in 11,000 such assessments.

When the Program Office calls for Volunteers for a specific program, the Selection Division's classification section matches job specifications with individual applicant qualifications. Invitations to training are sent out and, for those who accept, a formal background check is conducted.

Selection continues during training under the guidance of a Peace Corps field selection officer assigned to each project. Trainees undergo a battery of psychological tests. Each is interviewed by psychiatrists and other assessment specialists. Trainees are told frankly about the problems and hardships they will encounter in the field. Some come to the difficult but honest conclusion that they would not be able to serve effectively and resign.

Advisory Selection Boards composed of Peace Corps staff members concerned with selection, training, and program development and — where appropriate — representatives of the administering private agency or university meet once in the middle of the training program and again at the end to recommend which trainees will be sent overseas as Peace Corps Volunteers.

Selection has made a number of improvements in these various operations as the result of research and field experience showing

what kind of person makes a successful Volunteer. For example, greater stress is being placed upon language aptitude tests. Assessment experts are more precise in their judgment of applicant skills and more stringent in matching these skills to overseas needs. The trend is towards tighter requirements for more highly-qualified Volunteers.

C. TRAINING

Peace Corps training remains a continuing experience in pressure-cooked education. New approaches are constantly being tried to improve the preparation of Volunteers for overseas service.

The basic ingredients of Peace Corps training remain much the same: projects are centered at universities and colleges that must have programs or background in the area where Volunteers are going, and/or the special job skill training facilities required. In two years, the Peace Corps has cooperated with some 65 institutions and more than 4,000 regular and special faculty members to train for 200 various jobs in 46 countries.

Training programs generally run eight to twelve weeks. Volunteers go through a 60-hour week, Mondays through Saturdays, with evenings and Sundays often devoted to study, extra classes or field trips.

While the goals and basic subject structure of training remain, there have been some major and continuing changes within the framework. Knowledge of the language spoken in the host country was early recognized as essential. The Peace Corps has made some special pioneering efforts in this field. We now have taught some forty languages, including Pushto, Farsi, Krio, Twi, Tagalog. On the basis of experience and recommendations from Volunteers in the field, we have increased, sometimes even doubled, language training so that it now takes up to 50 per cent of our total training time.

The Peace Corps has also made increasing efforts to make its training as realistic as possible, to give Volunteers a "feel" of the situation they will face. Trainees bound for social work in Colombian city slums were given on-the-job training in New York City's Spanish Harlem. A group for Nepal was trained outdoors in mountainous Colorado. New Mexican Indian reservations and Spanish-speaking villages make realistic workshops for community development trainees. Puerto Rico provides experience in living in a Latin American environment. The Island of Hawaii, with its multi-racial population, remote valleys and varied rural economy, performs a similar function for Volunteers headed for Southeast Asia.

Because they discovered on arrival in their host country that some anticipated jobs had changed or been abolished, Volunteers have had to be prepared to face the unexpected, and to be trained for a general job situation of variable possibilities.

Peace Corps training is a mixture of academic, technical, and cross-cultural studies. It is, at once, less and more than the standard college course. The Peace Corps may teach trainees how to build a school, but they must also know French or a local African tongue to work with their co-workers. A school teacher trainee should know some linguistics in order to help in English instruction, but he also should know the games his students will play and perhaps how to organize young people to dig fish ponds or latrines after class hours. A Volunteer who travels by canoe should know how to swim as well as how to organize 4-H clubs and teach community health.

Such demands necessitate variety and adaptability in Peace Corps training projects — a continuing flexibility as information on the actual situation in the field flows back from Volunteers. Weaving such "feedback" rapidly into new training programs has been a continuing objective. The 1963 summer and fall training programs are to have the assistance of some 55 Volunteers who have completed their two years of service.

In its efforts to meet the variety of needs in Volunteer training, the Peace Corps has set up some special programs, including the two camps in Puerto Rico designed to give the Volunteer a real-

Retired from the school system of Washington, D. C. and now on the faculty of Tri Chandra College in Kathmandu, Nepal, Lula Miller explains the anatomy of a pigeon in her zoology class.

istic idea of his own capacity and endurance in the face of new and continued challenge.

Activities at these camps include out-of-doors training ranging from rock-climbing to drownproofing to survival techniques. Volunteers live four to six days with rural Puerto Rican families. The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico provides Volunteers with field work experience in community education, health, welfare, agriculture and housing.

The Peace Corps has concentrated its 26-day Puerto Rico conditioning program on Volunteers headed for Latin America. In 1963, a modified version of the Puerto Rico facilities was established on the Island of Hawaii in connection with the University of Hawaii's Hilo Peace Corps training operation.

The Peace Corps has contracted with the University of New Mexico for a year-round training program in community development, which began in February of 1963, and was the first year-long training cycle conducted at a single institution. The New Mexico operation can handle 850 trainees a year in 12-week community development programs. Incorporated in this training is much of the "Outward Bound" camp experience other Volunteers receive in Puerto Rico.

D. OPERATIONS OVERSEAS

While the heart of the Peace Corps is the individual Volunteer working in a community overseas, the major element in placement, support and guidance is located in the Office of Program Development and Operations. This office includes divisions in Washington and the staff overseas, the Peace Corps Representative and his assistants in host countries.

The second year of Peace Corps operations abroad was marked by major growth and continuing change. The number of countries where the Peace Corps has Volunteers at work increased from 17 to 46. The number of Volunteers rose from 2,816 to more than 6,500 overseas or in training. The American overseas staff was increased from 80 to 165, including secretaries and administrative workers, a ratio of about one staff member to 40 Volunteers.

In the past year, Peace Corps programming has explored some new types of projects, such as urban community development, which has Volunteers working in the crowded slums of cities in Chile, Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia and Peru. Challenging opportunities were opened in the field of higher education and the Peace Corps responded by sending 274 Volunteers to teach in the universities of 13 countries.

There has also been a re-emphasis on the need to provide manpower at the middle-level between basic manual labor and highly-developed skills. Professionally trained Volunteers — doctors, graduate engineers, geologists — will continue to be used in special situations, but the core of Peace Corps work is in the middle manpower range.

In seeking to meet the basic middle-level needs in its second year, the Peace Corps ran into Volunteer "shortages." Some programs were cut back or delayed. However, as the Agency gains experience with Volunteer availability and country needs, it expects to eliminate significant problems in this area.

"Generalists" with college training in liberal arts comprise the single largest group (somewhat less than half) of all Peace Corps applicants, and ways of better utilizing their talents are being explored. Generalists can be highly effective in community action programs where they must awaken people to the possibilities for progress. They also serve in many Peace Corps teaching programs.

E. STAFFING

To find capable people for the demanding overseas service, the Peace Corps conducts a far-ranging "talent search." Through a series of nationwide contacts and recommendations, it locates and seeks to interest persons highly desirable for staff service abroad, and brings them to Washington for an exhaustive series

Deputy Peace Corps Representative William Mangin chats with Peruvians on the site of a home being built by Volunteers in barriada Mariano Melgar, Arequipa, Peru.

of interviews with senior staff members. Peace Corps Director Shriver conducts the final interview and makes the final decision in every case.

In the past two years, more than 1,200 persons were processed through the Talent Search for overseas jobs. Fewer than one in six was hired. Those approved for hiring went through a series of security clearances and medical examinations. Their average age was 37.

While the overseas American staff more than doubled in the second year, progress was made in holding down administrative costs at or below levels required by Congress. The ratio of administrative expenses to the cost of the Peace Corps programs dropped from 33 per cent in FY 1962 to 27 per cent in FY 1963. It is continuing to decrease as a result of managerial improvements and tighter administrative measures.

The ratio of total Peace Corps American staff (overseas and at home) to the number of Trainees and Volunteers decreased from 1 to 3.8 in June of 1962 to about 1 to 7 a year later. This ratio is still dropping toward a projected figure of 1 to 10 set as a goal to be attained when the number of Peace Corps Volunteers reaches 10,000.

Overseas staff in a country usually consists of a Peace Corps representative, a doctor, a secretary, and one or more associate representatives. Foreign nationals are employed to the extent necessary to assist the staff. The Peace Corps representative and associates spend about half their time visiting Volunteers at their work sites. The overseas staff receives no post differentials, no PX privileges, and no diplomatic privileges or immunities, except from certain taxes and duties. The housing is modest. The staff associates as much as possible with citizens of the host country.

F. UNIVERSITY, PRIVATE AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The Peace Corps continues to involve other organizations — national and international, public and private — in its work. Such organizations have contracted to assist projects involving almost 30 per cent of the Volunteers now in service or training.

Traditional voluntary groups such as the Young Women's Christian Association, CARE and Heifer, Project, Inc.; professional and trade associations like the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, and the Cooperative League of the U.S.A.; the great national farm organizations such as the Grange, the National Farmers' Union and the National

4-H Club Foundation are among those assisting the Peace Corps in 22 countries.

In addition, the Peace Corps is receiving assistance in overseas administration from 13 colleges and universities in 16 programs in 13 countries. Hundreds of Volunteers benefit from the leadership and guidance of a faculty member or some other representative appointed by a university for his particular technical qualifications.

The universities bring to the Peace Corps considerable experience in overseas operations and a staff of specialists who provide field development, administrative, professional, educational and vocational services to the project and the Volunteers. Often, past association of a university in a particular country — for example, the friendly relationship between the University of Kansas and Costa Rica — is the basis for development of a particular Peace Corps teaching project.

These partnerships have not only enhanced the Peace Corps operation, but have stimulated and inspired private organizations in their overseas work.

Other private organizations, such as the Catholic Relief Services, the National Council of Churches, and the National Education Association, have established special offices to provide information to their members about the Peace Corps.

Congress authorized the assignment of 125 Peace Corps Volunteers to temporary duty with international organizations. Volunteers are working under the supervision of the Food and Agriculture Organization in Pakistan and Tunisia. Other projects with FAO guidance are planned for Colombia and Brazil.

Most host country governments have offered some form of assistance to the Peace Corps programs. A few pay part or all of the Volunteers' living allowances. Many provide in-country transportation and medical care; others have made office space and clerical help available.

Individuals, foundations, clubs, school groups, organizations and business firms have given material support — books, tools and other equipment. CARE, for example, has donated more than $200,000 worth of equipment to Peace Corps programs. Heifer has made available some $90,000 worth of livestock.

The Asia Foundation has donated school books, and medical and laboratory equipment. The American Society of Peru gave money for the construction of two public buildings in Lima and Arequipa. United Nations agencies such as UNICEF and the FAO have donated fishing gear, microscopes and jeeps. Similar help for the Peace Corps has come from countless other organizations.

TOGO

NEPAL

PEOPLE TO PEOPLE

ST. LUCIA

IV. THE FUTURE

A. NEW DIRECTIONS

Other sections of this Annual Report indicate the extent to which the Peace Corps has been committed to innovation and experimentation with new ideas and techniques.

Concepts of programming, or the recruitment, selection and training of Volunteers have undergone constant review and revision. In some instances new developments represent such improvements upon past procedures and practice that they deserve special discussion in this Second Annual Report.

B. EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION

This fall the Peace Corps will enter a new field: educational television. Some 70 Volunteers will report to Colombia to help plan and produce educational television programs and to assist classroom teachers in utilizing these programs.

The Peace Corps will undertake this project in cooperation with the U. S. Agency for International Development, which will contribute funds for television sets, other equipment and programming expenses. Colombia will pay all local salaries and network costs.

Colombia's government-owned television network is one of the largest in Latin America. Eighty-five per cent of the population and 94 per cent of the nation's schools are within reach of its transmitters. This educational television project will affect approximately 1500 schools.

Sixteen Peace Corps Volunteers, all of them communications specialists, will assist Colombian co-workers in planning, creating, writing and producing programs. These Volunteers are now training at the University of New Mexico and will arrive in Bogota in September or October.

They will be followed at a later date by 55 more Volunteers who will work in rural areas, visiting classrooms, distributing instructional material and helping Colombian teachers to use the educational programs most effectively.

C. LAWYERS FOR AFRICA

Another innovation in programming is the Peace Corps lawyers' project for Africa. For the first time, graduate lawyers have been recruited to meet the need of several African countries for pro-

fessional help in improving the administration of justice and legal education.

Twenty-six American lawyers received special training at Yale University to prepare them for assignments in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Nigeria, Nyasaland, and Ethiopia.

In Nigeria, the Peace Corps lawyers will work in the Ministry of Justice and will teach legal subjects at several universities.

In Ethiopia, lawyers are needed to help with drafting, research and related tasks in the government, and to teach in the new law school at Haile Selassie University. In Sierra Leone a lawyer is needed as lecturer and tutor at University College of Sierra Leone in Fourrah Bay and another to work with the Chief Justice gathering and editing reports of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals. The lawyer Volunteers will fill similar roles in Nyasaland and Liberia.

D. TRAINING COUNTERPARTS IN THE UNITED STATES

Last year the Peace Corps and the Agency for International Development arranged for a limited number of counterparts from Colombia and the Dominican Republic to take technical training with Peace Corps Volunteers in the United States and Puerto Rico.

Funds allocated to the Peace Corps by AID have made similar programs possible this year, permitting Peace Corps Volunteers and their counterparts to become well acquainted before they begin work together. The arrangement adds an extra dimension to a Volunteer's language and area training, at the same time giving the counterpart some insight into American life.

The first of the groups operating under the current AID-backed program arrived in the United States on June 21 and is scheduled to return to Brazil in early August.

The Brazilian group of 15 counterparts will be followed by 15 from Ecuador, 3 from Chile and 37 from Colombia, including 18 in the field of educational television.

E. CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

Qualifying to some extent as a new trend in the Peace Corps is a heightened interest in school building and other simple construction projects that can be manned by Volunteers with a minimum of specialized skill and experience. On the basis of preliminary reports from a school construction program in Gabon, West Africa, the Peace Corps is better able to achieve success in this area than was originally supposed.

Using a simple, original design developed by Peace Corps consultants serving without compensation, young Peace Corps Volunteers in Gabon are putting up three-room schoolhouses and teachers' houses that make generous use of local building material. In a country which needs new classrooms in a hurry, school units are being completed in as little as eight weeks, each unit consisting of the schoolhouse and three small teachers' houses, at less than half of what it would cost the Gabon Government to build the same units. The project has also proved to be an excellent means of building good will and of passing on simple construction skills to previously unskilled Gabonese laborers.

F. ORIENTATION FOR STAFF WIVES

The wives of overseas staff occupy a special Peace Corps niche. Recently, special efforts have been exerted to prepare them for their responsibilities. While these wives have always been encouraged informally to take part in Volunteer training programs and learn the language of the host country, steps are being taken to compile special reports from Peace Corps staff wives now overseas as part of a general feedback of information for those wives preparing to go abroad.

There are now 93 staff wives overseas. All render a special service to the Peace Corps for which they receive no compensation and little public acclaim. Much of the time their husbands are away visiting Volunteers in the field. Often these women volunteer to serve as secretaries, nurses, counsellors, official hostesses, and even as drivers. Their homes are frequently a weekend center for visiting Volunteers and often serve as an infirmary for ill or recuperating PCVs. The Peace Corps has come to recognize the role of "the women behind the men" as one of prime importance to the welfare of an overseas project.

G. VOLUNTEER CONFERENCES

Periodic gatherings of Volunteers overseas have proved to be an invaluable means of improving Peace Corps operations. These conferences give the Volunteers an opportunity to exchange information and ideas useful in their work and the Peace Corps staff officials a chance to gather data that can help future Volunteers.

Annual or semi-annual Volunteer conferences are the rule in most countries where the Peace Corps operates. In addition to these, the Agency has initiated a series of end-of-service conferences for Volunteers. The purpose is to provide the Peace Corps with further information with which to analyze and reshape its operations overseas, and a final opportunity for the Volunteer to view his Peace Corps experience in the perspective of the group.

H. OTHER NATIONS' PEACE CORPS

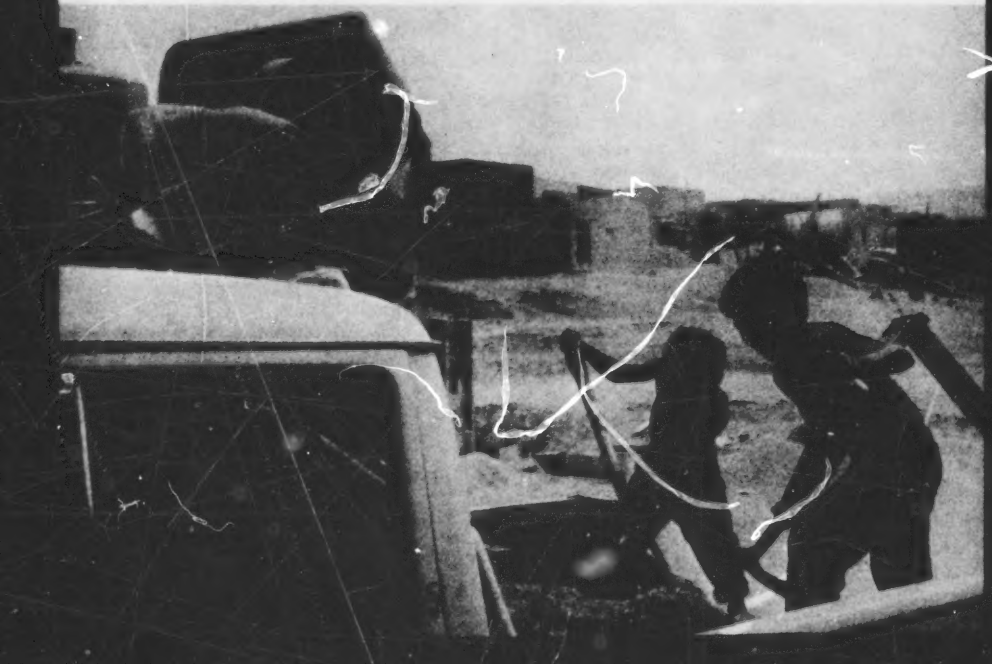
The vitality of the Peace Corps idea became clearly apparent during the past year as other industrialized and developing countries made substantial efforts to undertake activities similar to the Peace Corps.

Many of these new programs grew out of an International Conference on Human Skills organized by the Peace Corps and held in Puerto Rico in October, 1962. The 41 countries that voted at this conference agreed unanimously to establish an International Peace Corps Secretariat to assist in the creation of volunteer assistance programs to developing countries and, where possible, to aid these countries in mobilizing their own domestic volunteer groups.

Using the resources and experience of existing organizations, the Secretariat has been able to provide encouragement and assistance to at least twelve industrialized nations which have begun to implement plans for Peace Corps-type programs.

The Netherlands, for example, has decided upon two projects and has begun training for its first group of 50 Volunteers. Denmark intends to send 20 to 30 Volunteers overseas at first and will raise the number to about 200. West Germany plans to send between 200 and 500 Volunteers into the field this year with an

Neighborhood small-fry pitch in to help Gerald Neff, Greenville, Ohio, unload sand to be used in housing construction in Chimbote, Peru.



eventual expansion to 2,000 Volunteers. Norway has also taken steps to establish a Peace Corps program and plans to have its first 50 Volunteers in the field by next fall. In New Zealand, Volunteer Service Abroad (VSA) has been established with Sir Edmund Hillary as its president.

The United Kingdom will send about 800 Volunteers overseas during the next year and France will have 100 abroad by the end of 1963. Belgium has started a program to send 200 to 300 Volunteers to Africa, and Switzerland already has its first group of 10 Volunteers in training.

Argentina has announced her participation in a program which would send 50 teachers from Argentina to other Latin American countries. The governments of Italy and Israel have been studying proposals for their own national Peace Corps programs, and substantial private volunteer programs are being mounted in Japan and Australia with the hope that those governments will soon take an active role.

The International Secretariat has taken part in the formation of the El Salvadorean Social Progress Corps, the first "domestic" Peace Corps to be organized in the world. The first group of 47 Volunteers has been recruited and is now in training under an arrangement by which the Agency for International Development, through the Alliance for Progress, will provide some financial assistance.

The El Salvadorean volunteers will work alongside 28 United States Peace Corps Volunteers in different aspects of community development, ranging from education to agriculture and public health. Twenty of the El Salvadoreans will train at the University of Oklahoma together with their Peace Corps co-workers.

The Secretariat is now working with the governments of the Dominican Republic, Honduras, Bolivia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Kenya, Ethiopia and Pakistan with a view toward helping those countries study the establishment of national volunteer organizations for development work within their own borders.

The International Peace Corps Secretariat consists of an Advisory Committee and the Secretariat itself. The Advisory Committee is composed of representatives of the 43 nations which sent delegates to the Puerto Rico Conference and a representative of the International Labor Organization. A Secretary General and his immediate staff of personnel assigned by participating nations make up the Secretariat. Two months before the end of calendar 1963 the Secretariat will consult with participating countries regarding continuation of the Secretariat beyond its present one-year mandate.

I. RETURNING VOLUNTEERS

By the end of December 1963, an estimated 719 Volunteers will have completed two years of successful service in 12 countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. During 1964, some 3,200 Volunteers will finish Peace Corps service.

What will they do? What part will they play in American life? First indications are that they will play an appreciable part, in education, and in the internal and foreign affairs of the U. S. Government. More than 560 Volunteers overseas answered a questionnaire asking what their plans were upon return to the United States. Some listed several preferences. Here are the general results:

— More than 60% of the Volunteers questioned — almost two out of three — want to continue their education. Almost 9 out of 10 of these would be in graduate school. One of three said they could not do this without some kind of financial aid.

— About 34% — one out of three — stated they want to work for the Federal Government, in the State Department, Agency for International Development or for the United States Information Service. Some 29% of these want to work on the staff of the Peace Corps.

— More than 25% of the Volunteers in teaching assignments now wish to make teaching their career. Only 13% of this group had been teachers before joining the Peace Corps.

— About 20% of the returning Volunteers would like to work for an international organization, another 10% for private non-profit organizations.

Alfred Carpeno, Norwood, Massachusetts, built this hydraulic press for use in the heavy equipment repair shop where he works in Mersin, Turkey.

— About 12% expressed a wish to work for private business, both in the United States and overseas.

This survey reveals the desires of returning Volunteers. Here in the United States, these desires have been matched by an unprecedented private and governmental effort to attract ex-Peace Corps Volunteers.

President Kennedy issued an Executive Order simplifying entry of Volunteers into the civil service. At the time, the President said:

"I am most anxious that the valuable experience and demonstrated capabilities of the men and women who have volunteered to serve under the trying conditions which confront Peace Corps Volunteers should not be lost to the Federal service."

The Peace Corps led the way in hiring of returning Volunteers. Early in 1963, Director Shriver announced plans for the Peace Corps to hire as many as 100 returning Volunteers in the fiscal year ending June 1964. Said Mr. Shriver:

"The dedication of the Volunteers to the Peace Corps and their experience in the field are obviously ideal qualifications for Peace Corps staff positions. For that reason, I hope that in several years the majority of the Peace Corps staff will be made up of men and women who have served overseas as Volunteers."

As the fiscal year began, the Peace Corps had already offered Volunteers 67 staff positions. More than half had accepted and over two dozen other offers were still pending as Volunteers travelled and returned to the United States by various routes. Most of those who declined positions did so to continue their education.

Almost two out of three of the Volunteers who accepted staff positions were slated for overseas assignments as Associate Representatives in nations all over the world. The majority of those serving in Washington were to be on the Training staff or in the Division of Volunteer Support. Others were working in Program Operations, Public Affairs, University Relations, Recruiting and Public Information.

Job possibilities have arisen in other agencies. The United States Information Service gave a special worldwide examination for 84 Volunteers who showed interest in its work. It expected to offer jobs to more than two dozen Volunteers. Other Volunteers were to take the State Department's Foreign Service examination in September. The Department of Labor's Bureau of Employment Security was seeking returning Volunteers to work with youth counselors in Employment Service offices throughout the country. The Treasury Department's Office of International

Affairs asked returning Volunteers to consider work at home or abroad in positions in the field of international economics.

The National Institutes of Health offered jobs ranging from medical technologists to recreational leaders to engineers. The Farmers Home Administration said it was interested in hiring returning Volunteers as farm management supervisors, accountants and administrative staff. The United States Department of Agriculture offered careers at home or abroad in a wide variety of farm and food skills. The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization said it needed technical personnel. The Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory asked to interview Volunteers with science or engineering backgrounds for positions as observers in its worldwide satellite tracking network.

Both the Public Health Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs announced they want former Volunteers.

Of major importance to the majority of Volunteers who indicated further schooling as their intention are the wide variety of university fellowships and scholarships being offered. Dozens of universities and colleges have set up such opportunities for Peace Corps Volunteers. The Ford Foundation announced a program to increase the number of Americans trained in professions and interested in careers in international service. The Foundation provided a grant of $400,000 for the Peace Corps Fellowship Program. It will award about 50 graduate fellowships the first year in a range of fields.

Many institutions are offering graduate-assistantships for teaching and study leading to Masters' or Doctoral degrees. In addition, there is an equally wide variety of special Peace Corps fellowships and scholarships. Some of these were set up on a one-year trial basis. Others were established as semi-permanent. Along with these post-service opportunities, a number of universities and colleges have announced they will give credits for Peace Corps training programs and service abroad in fields where it is applicable.

Teaching positions seemed likely to attract a large number of Volunteers, and the range of opportunity appeared very wide. Jobs were available at some United States government dependents' schools abroad. The Department of Education in the Virgin Islands wanted former Volunteer teachers. Some colleges offered faculty positions. Many members of the National Association of Independent Schools expressed interest in hiring Volunteers.

The State of California said it would accept two years of overseas Peace Corps teaching experience in lieu of the standard student teaching certification requirement. Cities and towns, like

Chicago, Illinois, and Menominee, Michigan, offered similar advantages.

The private sector has positions for returning Volunteers. Some of them: The International Minerals and Chemical Corporation seeks returning Volunteers for its expanding operations in Africa and India. The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association has positions for engineering advisors and secretary-translators. The Stauffer Chemical Company wants to interview returning Volunteers for positions in several fields. The AFL-CIO seeks those interested in research, education, and international affairs activities of the labor movement. The Mead Corporation, paper and wood products manufacturers, needs accountants, engineers and persons interested in industrial relations. Dupont, International Business Machines, First National City Bank of New York and other large companies have also made requests. The Houston *Chronicle* said it wants to employ those interested in journalism.

Numerous requests for and inquiries about returning Peace Corps Volunteers have come from various non-profit organizations. These include: The National Commission for Social Work Careers, The National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers, The Community Development Foundation, The National Association for Intergroup Relations Officials, The American Recreation Society, Inc., The American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service, Goodwill Industries, and the Foreign Policy Association.

To smooth the important task of helping the first returning Volunteers take advantage of opportunities offered, the Carnegie Corporation provided a grant to the American Council on Education. These funds, sufficient for less than a year's operation, were used temporarily to establish a separate Peace Corps Volunteer Career Information Service which went into operation July 1 in separate offices near Peace Corps headquarters in Washington.

V. BUDGET

An appropriation of $59 million was approved (P.L. 87-872) for the Peace Corps for fiscal year 1963, with a limitation of $15.5 million for administration and program support costs. Administration and program support includes, in addition to the usual type of administrative expenses, direction of recruitment, selection, and training of Volunteers; research costs; and direction and conduct of the Volunteers' health care program overseas involving costs of doctors and nurses.

When legislation to authorize the Peace Corps was under consideration, it was estimated that the total cost per Volunteer would average $9,000 per year for the two-year period of enrollment. This estimate has remained valid. The use of a flat average annual cost would, however, distort the budget picture for any one year in which input and output of Volunteers are not exactly the same. This is because Volunteer costs vary widely month by month, with the heaviest obligations incurred prior to the beginning of service when training contracts are awarded. Other significant first year costs include background investigation, medical examination, and transportation to and from training sites.

The typical two-year costs for Volunteers and projects consist of the following approximate amount for each component:

Background investigation	$ 400
Readjustment allowance	1,900
Training	1,900
Travel and transportation	2,000
Living allowance	4,000
Medical examinations and care	600
Others — Logistic support, etc.	2,400
Total two-year cost	$ 13,200
Average cost per year	$ 6,600
Administration	2,400
Total average cost per year per Volunteer	$ 9,000

The sheep being displayed by Volunteers Joan Neill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Milan Alby, Thief River Falls, Minnesota, were donated by Heifer Project Inc., to the 4F Club in Ecuador.

VI. FRIENDS, CRITICS, AND ENEMIES

Perhaps the best measures of anyone's accomplishments are the unsolicited expressions of opinion made by observers. Praise from those who are respected; criticism which will help improve operations; acid comments from those who always carp and, of course, the unpleasant and irrational statements from the Communists.

In 1963, the American press was more favorable than it had been in 1962 or in 1961. Volunteers, returning after successful completion of their terms of service and almost two full years of overseas operations, not only gave evidence that the Peace Corps was working well, but that the fears and doubts of 1961 had been ill-founded.

This is not to say that there was no criticism in 1963 — there was some; and not to say that everything the Peace Corps did was a dramatic success.

Peace Corps success — in some places overwhelming and in others substantial though not outstanding — made America's newspapers read far differently than in 1961 when there was mainly an idea and little accomplishment upon which to report.

In July, 1961, the Louisville, Kentucky, *Star Journal* concluded that the Peace Corps was "emerging from the role of whipping boy into a healthy adolescent." In predicting success for the Peace Corps, the *Star-Journal* summarized the unfavorable commentary of early 1961 when the Peace Corps had been heralded as a "Kiddie Korps," "an expensive joke," "a haven for draft dodgers," and "a sequel to the Ugly American."

Perhaps the best example of the change in attitude was columnist Robert Ruark who once called the Peace Corps a "Crewcut Crusade," a "Kiddie Korps," and a "Brownie troop of do-gooders." In late 1962 columnist Ruark had done an about face and in a column headed "Leave the Peace Corps Alone!" said, "Nobody was more decidely against the Peace Corps . . . than your correspondent.

"But . . . wherever I've been in the world over the last six months . . . all I've heard is praise for the Peace Corps' solid, helpful work. . . . The Peace Corps kids have worked well at what it was announced that they would accomplish — a better knowledge of the foreign lands . . . whilst bestowing some added know-how and inspiration. . . ."

Nationwide, more and more newspapers championed the Peace Corps:

The *World-Telegram and Sun*, New York City, October 1, 1962 —

"In the midst of election-year controversy over everything from Cuba to inflation, it is a pleasure to note the steady progress of an inspired American experiment in foreign affairs."

The *Times*, St. Petersburg, Florida, October 10, 1962 —

"The Peace Corps . . . one of those happy inspirations . . . among the brightest spots in our whole endeavor to cement good relations with the new, largely underdeveloped, nations of the world."

The *News*, Griffin, Georgia, December 14, 1962 —

". . . The fact that Americans are willing to give two years of their lives at low pay and without even a draft exemption speaks . . . for the ideals and principles America can give to the world. . . . It is a resounding voice in a world so used to cynicism and power diplomacy."

The Pontiac, Michigan, *Press*, December 22, 1962 —

"Practically everyone agrees that the Peace Corps to date has been a striking success. . . .

"We must admit that at the outset this newspaper did not cheer when the Peace Corps was established on a temporary basis by executive order. . . . Yet the progress it has made speaks for itself.

"We feel the Peace Corps is deserving of a round of praise for the excellent contributions it has made."

The *Times*, Woburn, Massachusetts, January 15, 1963 —

"Neither money nor technical assistance, however, can be our only weapon against poverty. In the end, the crucial effort is one of purpose — requiring not only the fuel of finance but the torch of idealism. And nothing carries the spirit of American idealism more effectively to the far corners of the earth than the Peace Corps."

The *Journal-Times*, Racine, Wisconsin, February 20, 1963 —

"Brotherhood is one of those fine concepts that all of us accept in principle, often without thinking about how the concept applies to us, our community, or our nation. . . .

"That is why the United States Peace Corps is one of the most popular and well-received programs undertaken by our government in recent years. The idea that Americans would give of themselves to assist and to teach people in less fortunate foreign nations has the feeling of direct, personal action. . . . The spirit the Peace

Corps embodies is one of the best aspects of brotherhood, voluntarily and personally helping others to help themselves."

The *Star-News*, Pasadena, California, March 11, 1963 —

"This month the Peace Corps is two years old, and it is as nearly an unqualified success as one can expect anything in this imperfect world to be. . . .

"One reason for the success of the Peace Corps is that it harnesses idealism, a force of unlimited power. The people working as Peace Corps Volunteers are doing so . . . to exert their own efforts toward bettering things in the backward areas of the world . . . for no other reward besides the incomparable satisfaction that comes of having forwarded a good cause."

The *Journal-Herald*, Dayton, Ohio, March 27, 1963 —

"There is nothing more expressive of the American spirit than the Peace Corps. . . . Amid news of threatening and lingering war, of mounting budgets for armaments — amid reports of deepening economic and social chaos in many quarters of the world — a reminder of the progress being made by America's 'ambassadors of peace' is welcome. Somehow our future seems more secure because these young people are working abroad today."

* * *

Despite near-unanimity on the value and accomplishments of the Peace Corps, some newspapers were still unconvinced of the Peace Corps' effectiveness.

On February 28, 1963, the San Diego *Union* said:

"The Peace Corps rests on the fundamental error that we are going to advance civilization and world peace by helping a handful of people on the edge of a sea of human want. It's like sending a lone nurse's aide to pull all the aching teeth of the world."

Said the *Times-Union* of Jacksonville, Florida on June 23, 1963:

". . . Any lasting contribution by the Corpsmen to the peace of the world remains to be demonstrated. Much has been made of their . . . seeking to promote international understanding . . . but it is not yet established that the effort planted seeds which will flourish after the Corps is withdrawn.

"There is, on the contrary, evidence that the Corps . . . was cynically accepted and used while being resented by those it professed to serve."

Among the more strenuous doubters in 1963 was the Rockford, Illinois, *Star*, which called the Peace Corps "The most over-rated, over-publicized and over-sold travel club in the world." And, in

Monroe, Louisiana, the *World* said that "Peace Corps members largely are propagating Kennedy's ideas of socialism and brotherhood of nations, which means one-worldism and the abandonment of American sovereignty."

From the countries where Volunteers were at work came praise from press, government officials and prominent citizens. Ministers and other officials who supervised the work of Corpsmen sent letters of praise — and requests for more Volunteers — to Washington. A random selection of editorial and other comment follows:

Panama

La Estrella de Panama, February 1963 —

"Never before has a campaign such as this been attempted, based on, above all, an altruism, a generosity and a fervent desire to help their neighbors. These North American youths . . . have not been attracted by any proposal of gain, nor any material advantage of any kind but only to serve the cause of humanity by putting their enthusiasm and youth to the service of their fellow man."

Ecuador

El Comercio, February 1963 —

"Poverty exists, but since this is no crime, for there is poverty in Guayaquil, in Buenos Aires or in the Cochinchina, it is being transformed by using natural resources, through the cooperation of all the inhabitants. . . . And in this the Volunteers of the Peace

Normally an English teacher in Madrasah Melayu Secondary School, Sarawak, Guy Priest, Raymond, Washington, does some extra-curricular vegetable gardening with students.

Corps assisted. Success is assured for the Volunteers' direct contacts are with the people; they know their problems, ideas and hopes . . . overcoming the difficulties that come up, applying their initiative, using and adapting the means a hand with a view toward only one goal: the betterment of the community."

Ethiopia

The Ethiopia Herald, January 1963 —

"One of the most important aspects of the Peace Corps is that it teaches sacrifice in the service of others. This is a two-way street for it benefits both the Peace Corps and the people and the country with whom they have to associate. It will also influence the orientation of our educated youth in the direction of devoting themselves to the service of others regardless of personal inconvenience.

"Ethiopia welcomes the Peace Corps with open arms: it is a gesture of good will and friendship."

Nigeria

The *Nsukka Record*, May 1963 —

(On the departure of the first group of Volunteers)

"President Kennedy's Volunteers . . . arrived on the campus of the University of Nigeria during the hectic week of the student union election campaigns here. To this political situation were added the wounds still fresh in the minds of Nigerians following Miss Michelmore's uncomplimentary remarks about life in Nigeria.

"As time went on most of our students learned that the Peace Corps Volunteers on our campus were men and women who had come with a mind to help and not to subvert. Their devotion to duty, their simplicity, their good grace and ease, their complete lack of those 'qualities' that are the preserve of master spies . . . all combined to effectively erase ill feelings the students nursed against the Peace Corps Volunteers on our campus.

"Now that these men and women have almost completed their tour and are preparing to leave, we feel that no amount of praise showered on them for their work is too much. . . . To our Peace Corps friends about to leave us, we say: We are indeed sorry to see you go. We shall miss you and your services. In the meantime we say 'SE WA TARANA,' which is the Hausa meaning 'Goodbye: We shall see you again.' "

Philippines

The Philippines Today, Vol. IX, No. 1 —

"The Peace Corps is indeed an adventure in bringing nations closer together. But it could easily lose its force and meaning if we, the people of the host country, leave the burden of making

a project a success entirely on these modern missionaries of good will. We can do no less than match their spirit and enthusiasm with our own."

Vice President Emmanuel Pelaez, April 1962 —

"There is a Philippines proverb which says that 'even the hardest stone will wear away under constant drops of rain.' From almost every government bureau that has worked with Volunteers has come some testimony of praise for their efforts to wear away some of the stones.

"Education officials have lauded the Volunteers for helping instructors teach mathematics, English and science to the children. . . . Community development authorities have commended the eagerness with which the Volunteers seek work in the villages outside school hours."

Malaya

The *Straits Times*, Kuala Lumpur, April 1963 —

"The members of the U. S. Peace Corps in Malaya have fulfilled with credit both objectives with which President Kennedy founded this movement. A hundred or so young men and women, teachers for the most part, who have served in this country since January last year have added usefully to the supply of scarce skills and they have certainly enhanced Malayan understanding of and regard for the American people."

Tunisia

As Sabah, May 1963 —

"Contingents are arriving in Tunisia one after another. They are made up of young men and women whose mission is to help in our bitter fight against our enemies. . . . We receive them gladly not fearing the presence of foreign contingents in our country. . . . Do not get worried. This is not a military corps that spreads death and destruction. This is a Peace Corps coming to help us in our fight against disease and underdevelopment.

"Peace Corps is a glorious idea. It is humanitarian and constructive. It fights against evil and replaced it with good. . . . We ask America to move forward in peace and to increase the size of their Peace Corps while decreasing their military corps."

Venezuela

Sr. Alberto Calvo, Venezuelan Representative to the Inter-American Development Bank —

"The Peace Corps is the most imaginative and well-conceived move ever made by the United States in foreign policy . . . it fulfills an extremely important role. It will have tremendous repercussions of beneficial nature, for it aims at two sectors of

the society which have traditionally been the most hostile to the United States — intellectuals and the working class."

St. Lucia

The Honorable George Charles, Chief Minister of St. Lucia —

"On behalf of the Government and people of St. Lucia I wish to express our sincere thanks to all those members of the Peace Corps group who have been serving in St. Lucia.

"It is now too well known to need repetition, that the advent of the Peace Corps to St. Lucia has started a link between our island and the United States of America based on a real effort to achieve a deeper and more sincere mutual understanding among our peoples.

"It is gratifying to know from those Volunteers whose service is now ending, that they will be returning to their country all the more enriched in experience, especially in the realization that one of the most urgent needs of our contemporary world is the need for mankind to find a real and lasting answer to that momentous question: Am I my brother's keeper?

"A warm welcome will always await any of them who may wish to visit us in the future."

Pakistan

The *Morning News*, September 1962 —

"A word of praise is due to members of the Peace Corps who have in their short period here done good work. They have a spirit of dedicated service. They have picked up Bengali, tried to adapt themselves to rural conditions here and identify themselves as far as practicable with the people. They have had to face many hardships, but they are serving with a smile."

Nyasaland

Prime Minister Hastings K. Banda wrote to President Kennedy in May 1963:

"I should like you, personally, to know how very greatly I and my people appreciate the fine work which is being carried out by your Peace Corps Volunteers in Nyasaland.

"They have made the most favorable impression and will be remembered individually long after they have left the territory. These young men and women are true ambassadors — with their youth and vigour, their friendliness and kindness, their sense of mission, their feeling for justice and their tolerance. . . .

"I am most grateful to them and to your government, Sir, for the services they are rendering to my people.

"In addition to expressing my appreciation of the work and

influence of the Corps in Nyasaland, I have one other motive in writing this letter. . . . It is to express hope that you and your government will be able to provide me with the service of more Volunteers."

COMMUNIST AND OTHER OPPOSITION

Among others, the Communists have always opposed the Peace Corps but, as one American journalist wrote: "Thank Heaven We Thought Of It First." Mr. C. L. Dancy, editor of the *Journal-Star,* Peoria, Illinois, described how concerned Americans would be if the Russians had placed teachers, technicians, and other workers throughout the world. Clearly, the Communists did not regard the Peace Corps as a "juvenile experiment," a "Kiddie Korps," or a "Crewcut Crusade." In editorials, broadcasts, handbills, and in other mass communications the Communists mounted an increasing attack upon the Peace Corps calling its members "spies," attacking it as "neo-colonialist," and attempting to stigmatize it as a paramilitary group. The Peace Corps was charged with "Racism," with being a "new missionary movement," and, said the Communists, there was no "peace" in the Peace Corps.

To all Communist "praise," the Peace Corps has reacted in much the same way as the *Progress-Index* of Petersburg, Virginia, of April 3, 1963 which said: "For an inside report on the doings of the Peace Corps we have the word of a Moscow newspaper that the Volunteers in Pakistan spend most of their time in bars

English teacher Joan Dillard, Charlottesville, Virginia, leaves school with her students and a fellow teacher in North Borneo.

entertaining themselves and shunning the working people. Their purpose, reports this source, is to make as much money as possible and to lead carefree lives. The account contradicts itself somewhat when it describes the Peace Corps Volunteers as agents of American Intelligence. It might be noted, also, that this is the first time the Peace Corps, whatever else it may be, has been described as a royal road to wealth. . . .

"As a matter of practical logic, we may assume that if the organization is drawing denunciation from the Soviet Press, it is doing some good."

There are many ways in which the Communists disseminate their hostile views of the Peace Corps. Their embassies in various countries issue "newsletters" citing newspapers around the world; their broadcasts report articles published in other countries; and of course, their partyline newspapers around the world print each other's latest fictions. Usually the commentary is easily identifiable as Communist because of its language "neo-colonialism," "imperialist agents," "spies for America," and the ridiculous assertions that Sargent Shriver either heads or is an agent of the CIA.

From the Soviet Embassy in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, came the *Soviet Daily News*, published in December 1962:

"Accra, Ghana, December 18, TASS. The first issue of the newspaper 'Spark,' that came out in Accra carried a big article exposing the genuine aims of the American Peace Corps.

"The Official American Press, the article says, pictures the Peace Corps as something absolutely innocent. Its real aims are nearly never discussed and never shown. . . . In Africa the Peace Corps is a tool of neo-colonialism, pursuing the aim of finding new forms and methods of enslaving the youth of African countries."

In March 1963, a broadcast from Moscow to Africa said:

"The Uganda National Youth Congress has called on all African states to boycott the U. S. Peace Corps, which is purposely being set up by the imperialists for espionage activities. The president of the Congress, in a letter to Premier Obote of Uganda, has asked: If the U. S. Peace Corps is sincerely designed to help Africans, then why should this help not be extended to African nationalists in Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, Kenya, Central Africa in their struggle for independence from the colonialists?"

In Havana, *Noticias de Hoy* said in December 1962:

"Watch Out," it began, "A brother-in-law of Kennedy, 'marine' Sargent Shriver, is the director of the so-called Peace Corps, which the United States uses for open espionage and provocation work.

"These Peace Corps are land U-2s. Their mission consists of poking their noses into all places where meek rulers open the

door for them, supposedly for charitable activities or for propaganda on the excellence of the 'American Way of Life.' The cable informs that the President has requested that his brother-in-law intensify to the maximum the 'work' of this branch of the CIA, especially in Latin America."

From Bolivia, the Communist *El Pueblo* in March 1963, "reported:"

The Peace Corps is "a foetus of neo-colonialism which has snared in its tentacles many countries of Latin America, Asia, and Africa." The goal of the Peace Corps was stated to be "to combat progressive ideas of the national liberation movement with the purpose of . . . penetrating and (then) consolidating North American influence." The Volunteers were alleged to be "completely subordinated to the high command of the U. S. CIA" and are therefore "instruments of the North American spy apparatus."

Another Bolivian Communist newspaper, *Unidad*, said that Peace Corps Volunteers "are nothing more than mercenaries specially trained by the U. S. Department of Defense.". . . *Unidad* called the Peace Corps a "Trojan Horse" and alleged that Volunteers were made to study the "Politics of Sex" so they could use "Marriage as a form of Battle and Tactical Weapon."

In a rare display of inventiveness *Unidad* said that Volunteers carried "small light arrows activated by rockets;" that they also carried a chemical substance "capable of causing all the leaves of trees in a considerable area to fall permitting the clearing of possible guerilla camouflage;" and that they carried "small bombs" disguised as "cigarette lighters."

If the Russians and the Chinese are no longer speaking to each other, they at least agree upon a dislike for the Peace Corps. The following was broadcast from Peking:

To Asia and Europe (in English), quoting *Samikshva*, a Nepalese weekly —

"The main objective of this Peace Corps is to complete the work which could not be performed by U. S. diplomats in Asia, Africa, and other backward countries of Latin America to mold the people of these countries after the imperialist model . . . to create conspiracies to retard the progressive movement of these countries, and to incite anti-social activities."

And from Havana, broadcast in English to the United States —

"Bogota — Another contingent of the members of the so-called Peace Corps arrived in Bogota, Colombia, to devote themselves — according to the announcement — to social labors, although the real purpose has repeatedly been described as espionage. The

so-called U. S. Peace Corps goes to those countries where the hunger and misery of the people brought about by the greediness of the U. S. monopolies is creating conditions for the struggle for national liberation. . . ."

Even Nikita Khrushchev had words for the Peace Corps. On May 30, 1962, in a speech made in Moscow, Mr. Khrushchev said:

"The U. S. Government recently formed the so-called Peace Corps, whose soldiers are engineers, surgeons, teachers, students. The imperialists understand well that now they cannot keep people under their domination only with the help of the Bible and troops. Along with force, the imperialists strive to preserve their dominion in the former colonial countries with the aid of the ideological indoctrination of the population, the use of economic means of enslavement. But these tactics will not save them from failure. For it is clear that the so-called Peace Corps or the Alliance for Progress in Latin America are weapons of imperialism."

Not all of the Peace Corps' overseas critics are Communists. Some have other reasons; and some just don't like us. A few examples:

Ghana

The *Ghanaian Times*, November 19, 1962 —

"After Kulungugu, we must be more alerted as ever. The subversive forces in our midst, be they misguided Party members, reactionary Government officers, selfish Ministers or cow-boy imperialist agents in the American Peace Corps, must be crushed once and for all. FORWARD INTO BATTLE, LONG LIVE SOCIALISM."

Morocco

"The U. S. Peace Volunteers have reached Morocco . . . they are exclusively devoted to the cause of Peace. They say that young Americans, animated by a strong goodwill, simply answered the call of the leaders of their country to build peace by work and talk. It's admirable, it's noble; Thank God youth is not entirely lost to society; we are stupefied with admiration, we of Morocco who have two million spare hands, not counting our modest technicians, skilled manpower nonetheless who are not being used by the state.

"The last straw is that . . . the authorities no longer know to whom to give work, and so, the United States of America are assured of being able to place their unemployed. This must be what is meant by international cooperation."

In summary, what is said about us means that those who have asked for and received the services of the Peace Corps have been

well satisfied with the Peace Corps' performance. The Peace Corps has become an effective operation grown from an inspired idea. And, the Communists still don't like us.

VII. BACKGROUND AND SUPPORT

A. RESEARCH

Research employs scientific methods to both clarify and seek solutions to problems that are naturally generated when Volunteers are confronted with the task of operating effectively within a new environment.

Operating with a small staff of four, it conducts studies and surveys of immediate importance to Peace Corps programs. Most Peace Corps research, however, is done under contract with some of the nation's leading social scientists. Although there are both short and long range projects, the central focus of research is to improve the effectiveness of Peace Corps recruiting, selection, training and overseas support. Other important areas of study are the effects of the Peace Corps service on the Volunteer.

Within this range, a variety of projects have been undertaken. For example, when the Peace Corps began it found there were no rules set up on how to select the right people for voluntary work overseas. Peace Corps research has helped to establish the guidelines that are now followed in selecting prospective Volunteers for training.

This type of research is still underway, and many government and private organizations are interested in what the Peace Corps is finding in answer to the key question "What makes a successful American overseas?"

Many aspects of Volunteer service abroad have been and are being studied. Research indicates that lack of intellectual stimulation rather than physical deprivation is one the most difficult Volunteer morale problems. Volunteers roughing it in the rural communities without conveniences appear more satisfied than Volunteers living in the more comfortable urban locations. Research has also shown there are certain critical times in morale and effectiveness in the first six months of Volunteer service abroad.

In Peru, one study is measuring the effectiveness of the Peace Corps program by comparing villages where community development Volunteers have served with similar villages where they have not served. There is a broadscale study underway of the performance of Peace Corps Volunteers in Nigeria. It includes those changes service makes in attitudes and goals in life. Somewhat similar projects are being carried out in Brazil, Ghana and Colombia. Another research program under contract is a study of Peace Corps language training, again a field of preparation for work overseas where there is relatively little information.

B. EVALUATION

How does a new governmental organization with thousands of Volunteers in scores of U.S. training programs and foreign countries learn about its strengths and weaknesses? The Peace Corps uses a division of Evaluation designed to give the Director and his senior staff an independent view of how the Peace Corps is working. It is, in effect, a device for self-criticism.

Evaluators visit training projects in the United States and projects overseas to bring back up-to-date reports on problems that need attention and information which may be of use to the operating divisions of the Peace Corps.

To get these reports, Evaluators travel widely and talk with Volunteers, staff members in Washington and abroad, other Americans overseas and host country nationals. The Evaluation staff is made up of persons selected for their experience and ability in clear, concise and rapid reporting. They include former foreign correspondents, newsmen, editors, businessmen, accountants and others qualified by experience and temperament for such work.

C. MEDICAL PROGRAM

One of the Peace Corps' earliest concerns was how the Volunteers would hold up under health conditions vastly different from those in the United States. It was recognized that in many of the countries where the Peace Corps would be working the potential health hazards were serious. Volunteers would be exposed to malaria, amoebiasis, dysentery, parasites, hepatitis, and other diseases. The need for a comprehensive health program with the aim of minimizing the effect of these problems was evident.

One of the first and most important decisions made by the Peace Corps was to obtain the assistance of the United States Public Health Service in staffing and administering the health and medical program of the Peace Corps.

A comprehensive medical program emphasizing preventive health measures designed to keep the Volunteers well has been established and is continually modified and improved as information and experience are gained from the developing countries. Since the beginning of the Peace Corps, more than 10,000 medical examinations of Peace Corps Volunteer candidates have been processed. These examinations are performed at Federal medical facilities (Veterans Administration, Department of Defense, Public Health Service) as well as by private physicians near the candidate's home. Approximately 5 to 6 per cent of the candidates examined have been found to be not medically qualified for Peace Corps service. Peace Corps medical standards are understandably high. Cases are individually evaluated (with respect to the type of work and specific location) to determine if the applicants are medically capable of remaining healthy in the environment in which they will be living. Before Volunteers are assigned to countries overseas, a medical survey is made of the areas where they will be serving.

The Volunteer is given 30 hours of health instruction during his 8 to 12 week training period in the United States. Six hours are devoted to first-aid training, frequently given with the assistance of the American Red Cross. The remaining hours are devoted to instruction in personal hygiene, symptoms and signs of disease, methods of disease prevention, methods for effective health education.

School children gather around Jess Stone, Englewood, Colorado, in a Dominican Republic village where he stopped to discuss community development projects with their parents.

Two full-time psychiatrists and a number of consultant psychiatrists have participated in the selection and training of Peace Corps Volunteers for overseas service. The focus of these specialists is in the area of preventive psychiatry, screening out individuals who might not be able to tolerate the stresses of Peace Corps service, better preparing those who are selected to cope with the special problems of "cultural shock" and adjustment in an unfamiliar environment, and providing support when emotional problems develop overseas.

Since the inception of the Peace Corps, health training has changed markedly. A program of straight lectures on diseases has shifted to one in which field experience and problem solving relating to the Volunteers' countries of assignment serves as the basis for health orientation of the trainee.

A Guide to Health, a personal health manual, is provided to the Volunteer for his use in training and while overseas, and provides a readily available reference to the Volunteer on ways to protect his health. In a number of instances, workshops overseas on health education activities have been held to assist Volunteers in meaningful and appropriate health activities.

Prior to going overseas, as part of the preventive medical care, each Volunteer receives immunization against smallpox, typhoid, paratyphoid, tetanus, diphtheria, poliomyelitis, yellow fever, and influenza. Inoculations against cholera, plague, rabies, and tuberculosis are given as indicated. Immune globulin has also been administered to the Volunteer to prevent infectious hepatitis.

By September 1, 1963, approximately 64 Public Health Service medical officers will be detailed as Peace Corps physicians overseas. Their major responsibilities are to carry out an active preventive health program for the Volunteers, and to organize and oversee the medical care provided to Volunteers by host country physicians. Because of the nature of the Peace Corps programs and the location of Volunteers in developing countries, arrangements are made for Volunteers to receive most of their overseas curative medical care from host country physicians and facilities. The Peace Corps physician also contributes a portion of his time to health activities of the host country including work in local hospitals, clinics, or public health facilities. In some instances, this work has included teaching medical and paramedical students.

Prior to their completion of service and return to the U. S., all Volunteers receive a termination physical examination. These are generally carried out by the overseas physician.

Major illnesses experienced to date by the Volunteers have been gastrointestinal disorders, upper respiratory infections, and

skin infections. Some of our Volunteers have required hospitalization in the host country and it has been necessary to evacuate others to the United States. Over the past two years, there have been six fatalities, five from accidents. Two airplane accidents, one in Colombia and one in the Philippines, accounted for four deaths; and one Volunteer died in an auto accident in Brazil. The one death from illness, occurring in the Philippines, was from a liver abscess secondary to amoebic dysentery.

Our health experiences thus far underscore the importance of: (1) adequate health preparation during training, augmented by continuous health education while overseas, emphasizing basic health protection measures such as boiling water, care in selecting foods, using malaria preventives, etc.; (2) rapid diagnosis and treatment of major diseases; (3) early and speedy evacuation to a medical center abroad or in this country when indicated.

In a "spare time" project Barbara Wylie, Ypsilanti, Michigan, teaches children of poor families in Kathmandu, Nepal. Without such classes these children would receive little or no schooling.

ON THE JOB: *Health Worker*

In 1961, when Janet Hanneman volunteered to work at the 1500-patient government mental hospital in Lahore, West Pakistan, local officials were astounded. It was a place where inmates slept on straw thrown upon the concrete floor. Nurses and doctors were often sent there as punishment. Janet Hanneman arrived in January, 1962 just as a new hospital administration took charge. "At first," she recalls, "I thought I would concentrate on psychotherapeutic care. After all, that was my training back in Kansas, in London and New Zealand. But I wasn't thinking — I was just going by the book. Their physical comfort had to come first. How could you talk to a man about his problems when he lived in a locked cell?" At 27, Janet is Pakistan's only trained psychiatric

With a patient on one arm and a nurse on the other, Janet Hanneman, Junction City, Kansas, makes her rounds in Pakistan's largest mental hospital.

Staff now has regular morning meetings, one of Janet's administrative suggestions. Staff has also been expanded by 2 social workers, 3 doctors, 1 clinical psychologist.

nurse. She shares her skills and experience with the hospital staff and has helped her Pakistani colleagues make improvements in living conditions and patient care. There is more to be done and Janet recently asked to extend her Peace Corps assignment. To the delight of both patients and hospital directors, she will stay in Lahore another year.

In daily psychotherapeutic sessions, Janet employs personal warmth to elicit communication. The Ceylonese architect (left), encouraged to use letter-writing talents, clarifies jumbled message.

Getting the sick to talk is the trying, constant challenge. After months of silence, this patient stopped Janet on her rounds to mutter his first sounds.

500 women and a handful of children are among Janet's burden of concern.

Janet's outstretched hand and her calm and friendly manner reassure this shy, mistrustful patient.

At an evening meal station, Janet helps patients learn to feed themselves again.